"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day in this city and neighborhood are generally fair, northwesterly winds.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market slightly lower.

Wheat, 77⅛; corn, 29½; cotton, 7¾.

CONGRESS.—The Senate made rapid work on the Tariff bill yesterday. The paragraphs on dairy products, farm products, fish, fruit and nuts, meat products and miscellaneous agricultural products were acted on. The Finance Committee made many changes, in the main advancing rates somewhat over those heretofore reported. Mr. Vest's motion to restore salt to the free list was rejected. The paragraph proposing a tax on tea went over at the suggestion of Mr. Allison, who expressed the hope that this duty on tea might be dispensed with.—Page 4.

FOREIGN.—Further advices received in Calcutta from the interior of India show that great devastation was wrought by the earthquake on Saturday. The town of Shillong has been annihilated, and great damage has been done in Dacca, Jamitur, and Murshidabad. Several lives have been lost. The funds collected in Calcutta for the Jubilee celebration are likely to be distributed among the sufferers. A bomb was exploded in Paris in the Place de la Concorde, damaging the Strasburg Statue. Gen. Rebillot, a veteran of the Coup d'Etat, was wounded in a duel with M. Camille de St. Croix. Owing to the working of the new suffrage law in Holland, a Cabinet crisis is inevitable, according to The London Times. Frank Butler was found guilty in Sydney, N. S. W., of the murder of Capt. Lee Weller. The sensational stories published in America concerning the deplorable condition of Queen Victoria's eyesight are not credited in London. Nelson's old flagship, the Foudroyant, was wrecked in a gale off the northwest coast of England. She had been touring the coast as a show ship.—Page 7.

Page 1.

The President has nominated Gen. Stewart L. Woodford to be Minister to Spain.

The annexation treaty with Hawaii was signed and sent to the Senate yesterday with a message from the President for its ratification. Japan has made a protest against annexation, and much opposition to the treaty is shown in the Senate.

Page 2.

Thomas Kilbridge yesterday pleaded guilty in the United States Court to a charge of complicity in the theft of cannon from West Point. Three other prisoners pleaded not guilty.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday again adopted the horseshoe approach to the new Harlem River Bridge, although a number of prominent citizens appeared and argued against it. Mayor Strong said that, in his opinion, the approach should be a straight one.

Page 3.

Princeton University yesterday conferred the degree of LL. D. upon Grover Cleveland.

Thirty-two Chinamen were arrested in a police raid on a fan-tan game in 19A Mott Street last night.

The chief event of the plumbers' convention yesterday was the taking of a photograph of all the delegates and their wives.

Striking plasterers are following up their employers, even out of town. Strikes were ordered yesterday in New Jersey against one contractor.

Meyer Schoenfeld, the leader of the striking tailors, has broken down with a nervous collapse, and his physician says there is danger he may lose his reason.

A begging-letter swindler was arrested and locked up in Jersey City yesterday. He is John R. Stuart, who describes himself as an M. B. C. M. of the Aberdeen University.

The Police Commissioners, at their meeting yesterday, decided to put a stop to prize fighting and brutal boxing exhibitions. The shooting of alleged "mad" dogs was discussed.

The Cornell crews arrived at Poughkeepsie yesterday to prepare for the big race of June 25. Coach Courtney explained the reasons for the many changes made in the 'varsity. The other college crews at work.

Commencement exercises were held yesterday, for the last time, in Grammar Schools 47 and 57. School 47 will go out of existence as a grammar school with yesterday's exercises, to reopen in the Fall as a high school.

William M. Ivins, ex-City Chamberlain, intends to bring suit against the Metropolitan Traction Company as the result of his violent ejection from an Columbus Avenue car and subsequent arrest Tuesday night. He expects to make it a test case.

Page 4.

Miss Fanny Archbold carried off the honors in the second day's contest for the silver cup on the Ardsley golf links.

A report was current in Brooklyn yesterday that Claus Spreckels intends to build a two-hundred-thousand-dollar coffee plant in Brooklyn.

There was a close finish in the handicap golf tournament at the St. Andrew's links between D. P. Kingsley and Harry Holbrook, Jr. They made the same gross score, and the former won by one point on the handicap.

Judge Dittenhoefer continued his argument in Washington yesterday on the motion to order an acquittal in the case of John S. Shriver, the newspaper correspondent charged with recusancy before the Senate Sugar Investigating Committee of 1894.

C. D. Collins, a wealthy resident of Tennessee, was assaulted and robbed near Miramec Highlands, Mo., Tuesday night, by Martin Ensley, an intimate friend. Ensley is the son of Col. Enoch Ensley, who was one of the richest and best known men in the South.

Mr. C. C. Shayne has addressed a letter to Senator Thomas C. Platt on the wearing apparel and personal effects features of the Tariff bill. He reminds the Senator that these articles are now admitted free of duty, and that tourists shamefully abuse the privilege. He wants a tax levied on foreign-made goods when landed in the trunks of tourists or any other way.

Page 5.

A firecracker thrown into a loaded furniture van in Brooklyn yesterday caused a fire that destroyed the truck and its contents.

At the second day's racing of the Ascot Heath meeting Sandia of the Lorillard-Beresford stable captured the Fern Hill stakes.

At the Brooklyn Jockey Club races yesterday, Lehman won the Brookdale Handicap and Petrel the Falcon Stakes. "Tod" Sloane rode four winners.

Page 7.

The Rev. Dr. John Hall has written a letter, in which he says that Miss Condé has decided to close communication with Ensign Stone. The Ensign will not talk. His friends doubt the young lady is sincere in saying she would give up her sailor lover.

Page 11.

Policeman Annand of the Old Slip Precinct is missing and has left creditors who are anxious to meet him. Charges are to be preferred against him to-day.

Page 12.

The Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company has brought suit against the Beacon Lamp Company for alleged infraction of its patents.

The Rev. William L. O'Hara of Brooklyn has been elected President of Mount St. Mary's College, Emmittsburg, Md., the oldest Catholic seminary in the United States.

Mr. Ballard Smith, the well-known New York journalist, is seriously ill in London. He is a member of the Union and Manhattan Clubs, and married a niece of Gen. Daniel Butterfield about five years ago.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society has closed up its offices in Austria and will do no further business in that country. This is owing to the severe restrictions placed upon foreign companies by the Austrian Government.

Upon requests recently made by the representatives of the Wholesale Merchants' Association, the Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association have adopted a reduced rate of fares for out-of-town merchants.

A legal controversy about arrearages of taxes between the Litchfield heirs and the City of Brooklyn for fourteen years is about to be settled. The heirs agree to pay $470,000. This added to $250,000 previously paid will make a total of $720,000.

The Department of Buildings applied to the Supreme Court for an order compelling the National Life Insurance Company of Hartford to remove the top story of No. 3 Park Row, which is declared to be 11 inches out of plumb. The department claims that the building is unsafe.

Part of the Barge Office was turned over yesterday to the Immigration Commissioners for their use pending the rebuilding of the burned station on Ellis Island. Temporary stations were built on the piers of the steamship companies, and immigrants were examined and passed without delay.

Several witnesses from Costa Rica were examined yesterday in the case against Ricardo de Requesens and Mrs. Eugenia Reineman, who are accused of sending nearly 1,000,000 pesos in forged bank notes to that country in the lining of a sofa. No evidence was produced to connect the accused with the counterfeit money.

The most important business before the Board of Education yesterday was a letter received from Mayor Strong. He urged the purchase of the old Columbia College building for the use of the College of the City of New York, and an arrangement with the Trustees of Cooper Union for the use of part of that building for one of the high schools.

Numberless objections and exceptions by the defense made the American Tobacco trial tedious yesterday. There was a sharp tilt between the attorneys when Mr. Olcott required Mr. Butler's presence in court to be identified, and threatened to have him arrested if not produced. Several witnesses testified to the methods of the American Tobacco Company officials in compelling jobbers who handled their goods not to handle those of their rivals.

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TALLY-HO PARTY UPSET.

Twenty-five Persons Injured Near Sioux City, Iowa.

SIOUX CITY Iowa, June 16.—Twenty-five members of a tally-ho party were injured here last night by the overturning of the coach. Those on board were guests at the Becker-Wise marriage, to be celebrated here this week.

Miss Minnie Levy of Sioux City was injured about the spine, Miss Carrie Elsman of Sioux City upon the skull, Miss Hellman of Cincinnati internally, A. E. Schulein of Chicago had both wrists sprained. The extent of the women's injuries cannot yet be told. The rest of the party were not seriously hurt, but with their cuts and bruises will present an odd appearance at the wedding.

TO COLONIZE WASHINGTON.

Debs's Scheme of Socialists Controlling the State.

CHICAGO, June 16.—Inside of three months Eugene V. Debs hopes to send on the first detachment of men to form a socialistic colony in Washington. From that time on detachments will follow, with a view to realizing the dream of seeing the State of Washington controlled by socialists.

"Every mail has brought me letters from all parts of the country," said Mr. Debs, "telling me who are ready to go. It is impossible to tell the number, as writers do not say how many there are in each party. But I have already estimated that within three months 100,000 men will be enlisted."

TO SELL COLORADO MIDLAND.

Bondholders to Meet in This City in July for Reorganization.

DENVER, June 16.—Receiver George W. Ristine of the Colorado Midland Railway received word from New York to-day that the road would be sold early in August. He was also informed that the committee having in charge the reorganization of the road would meet at 54 Wall Street, in New York City, on July 15, for the purpose of considering any plan that may have been formulated. The bondholders of the road who reside in the United States will meet in the same office immediately after the committee concludes its labors, and take up the consideration of the plans.

There is much conjecture as to the action of the bondholders in the matter, especially Colorado people, who hope that the plan will be accepted and the matter settled.

MAY FORFEIT ITS FRANCHISES.

Proceedings Against the Buckeye Electric Company in Ohio.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 16.—Novel proceedings in quo warranto were commenced in the Circuit Court to-day to declare forfeited the rights and franchises of the Buckeye Electric Company to do business in Ohio.

The proceedings grow out of an alleged abrogated contract between the Jandrus Electric Company of Cleveland and the Manhattan General Construction Company of New York. The Buckeye Company, it is claimed, was responsible for its broken contract by committing acts exceeding its corporate scope in Ohio. The Buckeye Company is alleged to have purchased stock of the Jandrus Company and carried it on the books as part of its assets. The Buckeye, by virtue of this ownership, is alleged to have assumed control of the Jandrus Company's business and abrogated the contract with the Manhattan, by the terms of which the latter was to sell goods made for and owned by the Jandrus Company.

TEA AFLOAT ON THE PACIFIC.

Four Steamers with 12,000,000 Pounds Hurrying to Tacoma.

TACOMA, Washington, June 16.—More tea is now afloat on the Pacific Ocean than ever before at one time. Importers of New York and other Eastern cities have bought in Japan and China for immediate delivery, and are having their consignments hurried across so as to enter them before the Dingley bill goes into effect, with its ten-cent per pound duty on tea.

All available space on all transpacific steamers has been engaged for months ahead. The Northern Pacific Steamship Company has four big liners en route from Yokohama to Tacoma, bringing about 12,000,000 pounds. They are the steamers Braemar, due to-morrow, and Mogul, Tacoma, and Victoria.

Other steamers are loading at Shanghai and Yokohama. A thousand tons of new crop tea have already arrived. Half the tea imported into the United States this season will enter at Tacoma, as during the two last seasons. The Government Tea Inspectors and the railroads have made special provisions for rapid handling of the tea. Cargoes now en route will be landed in New York ten days after their arrival here.

Sunday School Association Meeting.

PORT JEFFERSON, L. I., June 16.—The North Side Sunday School Association, having over 300 teachers as members, held its Spring meeting in the Congregational Church at Lake Grove to-day. It is the strongest Sunday school association in the State.

Long Island Railroad.

The Summer schedule will take effect To-Day, June 17, with increased and improved train service. Three additional trains will be operated on the Port Jefferson Branch. An additional express train east and west for Amityville and intermediate stations to Moriches. An additional Sunday train for Greenport and return. Morning express train from Oyster Bay. Additional service for Manhattan Beach. Special Saturday afternoon trains to principal stations.—Adv.

ATTACKED BY HIS FRIEND

C. D. Collins, a Wealthy Tennesseean, Terribly Beaten and Robbed Near St. Louis.

MARTIN ENSLEY ARRESTED

Two Men Saw the Assault and Robbery—An Accomplice Escaped—Ensley's Story—He Is the Son of Col. Enoch Ensley, One of the South's Best-Known Men.

ST. LOUIS, June 16.—C. D. Collins, a wealthy Tennesseean, was lured to probable death Tuesday night by a man he has known since boyhood and with whom he had been on terms of intimate friendship for six years. His assailant is Martin Ensley of Memphis, whose father, Col. Enoch Ensley, was one of the most prominent mine owners and planters of the South.

Ensley induced his companion to visit Meramec Highlands, a Summer resort fifteen miles from here, and on the plea of illness led him to a clump of bushes about seventy-five yards from the hotel. There, stepping behind his victim, he dealt him blow after blow on the head with a hammer.

When Collins became insensible, Ensley took from his waistcoat pocket a roll of bills amounting to $6,000. He went up the hill and passed the money to an accomplice, who is believed to have escaped on a trolley car. Then Ensley ran down the path leading to the Meramec River. Two men saw the assault and robbery, the transfer of the money, and the flight of the principal and accomplice.

Charles Feiter, a baker, and a gardener were the witnesses. They ran to the inn and informed Night Watchman Busch and told him the story. Busch found Collins lying on his face, groaning, and unconscious. Blood was flowing from several wounds, and the left ear was nearly torn away. He was removed to Kirkwood, where a physician dressed his wounds. Ensley, after leaving his victim, ran to the fence that skirts the Kirkwood track, and there passed the money to his confederate. Ensley then ran along the fence, and darted down the hill leading to the river. Arriving there, he followed the stream for nearly a mile, until he reached a shanty occupied by a boatman.

He pounded upon the door, and when the boatman, an old man, opened it he exclaimed: "I've been robbed and my friend has been murdered. Help! Look, I am covered with blood." The old man accompanied him up the river and then up the hill toward the inn. Ensley evidently expected to find the body where he had left it, and evinced great surprise when he saw people running around.

"Here is a man you want to tell your story to," the old boatman said, as Busch came up. To him Ensley repeated the story he had told on the river bank.

"What's your name?" asked Busch.

"Martin Ensley," was the reply.

"You are the man I am looking for," said Busch. "I want you for murder."

Ensley protested his innocence, but was taken into the inn and placed under guard.

All this occurred "about" midnight. At 2 o'clock this morning two Deputy Sheriffs from Clayton, the county seat, arrived at Meramec Highlands. They searched the grounds for a weapon, and discovered a new hammer covered with blood. On Ensley was found $600. Ensley was driven over to Kirkwood, taken to the room in the North Side Inn, and brought face to face with the wounded man, who was tossing on the bed.

Collins Identifies Ensley.

"Is this the man who struck you?" asked a deputy. Collins looked at him steadily and then said, "Yes."

"Ensley, how could you do it?" he added.

Collins, the wounded man, has a stable here at the Fair Grounds, but he runs his horses under an assumed name. He has always had a penchant for thoroughbreds, but his parents, who are prominent in Nashville, objected to his owning race horses, and so did his wife, who is from Cleveland, Ohio. This Spring Collins decided to try his luck on the track. He sold a hotel he owned in Nashville and made arrangements for placing a stable at one of the tracks.

He sent his wife to her relatives in Cleveland, and telling his plans to Martin Ensley, his boon companion, and asking him to accompany him, he purchased two horses which had run at Memphis and took them to St. Louis. Collins had $15,000 and Ensley $1,000 or so. The arrangement entered into at Nashville was that Ensley should figure in all business transactions, as Collins did not wish his name to appear.

Dr. Pittman, who attended Mr. Collins, said his wounds, which are ten in number, will not prove fatal unless blood poisoning follows.

Story Told by Ensley.

Martin Ensley was locked up in the county jail at Clayton, where he told this story: "I came here two weeks ago from Memphis, and went to the Southern Hotel. My business has been of late racing and betting on races. I have lost and won. I have lost $2,000 in two weeks, but have made enough more than that to have this money (the $600) in my possession. For the past two or three days Mr. Collins, a Mr. Guthrie of Lexington, Ky., and I have been together a great deal. We have been over to Fair Park and Forest Park Highlands, and during the recent holidays have taken many street-car rides. Tuesday night Guthrie was not with us, but Mr. Collins proposed, about 8:15 in the evening, that we ride out to Meramec Highlands. We rode out there. About 11 o'clock Collins said we ought to be going in, and I assented. We left the hotel and began climbing the steps that lead up to the electric car loop, or pavilion. When about half way up somebody struck Collins on the right side of the head. I was on his left side, and he fell against me. Then another man came up and aimed a blow at me, but missed me. I saw that the man who struck Collins had an implement in his hand, which I afterward found to be a hammer.

Apocriphal Fight in the Dark.

"The man had a black mustache, flannel shirt, black trousers, and a common white felt hat with no band. After hitting Collins twice the man dropped the hammer and clinched with Collins. I picked up the hammer and began to lay about me to defend Collins and myself. It is possible in the darkness and confusion I may, too, have struck Collins. I know I hit somebody a hard lick. Then I felt a hand in my pocket, and I dropped the hammer to seize the hand, but the hand had my watch, a valuable gold one that I bought in Memphis. Quick as a flash I was struck in the face with the watch and nearly knocked senseless. I was dazed for a second or two, and when I recovered I saw the men running around the hotel, and I took after them. I was met by a lot of hotel servants, but I kept on after the two men, calling for help. They escaped among the trees and shrubbery. I searched for them, but could find no trace, and then I began to realize the horror of the situation, and I made a search for the Sheriff's officers. I was so dazed and excited that I don't recall where I wandered for the next half hour. I know I tore my trousers getting through a barb wire fence. At last I found a house. There I was told how to find the hotel watchman, Busch, and I gave myself up to him."

Ensley denies emphatically that he knew anything about Collins's finances, and insisted that it was Collins who proposed the ride. "I could have no purpose in robbing him," said the prisoner.

Who Ensley Is.

Martin Ensley's father was Col. Enoch Ensley, a man of something more than National fame and regarded until his death, three or four years ago, as the richest individual in the South. Col. Ensley was a leading spirit in the development of the mineral resources of the South. He was largely interested in the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, established works at Bessemer, Ala., helped make Sheffield, Ala., a great mining place, founded several towns, one of which bears his name; owned several big cotton plantations, and was an intimate friend of Andrew Carnegie. He had two children, Martin, who is almost thirty-two, and Lady, a year or two younger. For the latter he named the Lady Ensley Mine, one of the largest in Alabama.

Martin occupied a high position in the social circles of Memphis, Nashville, Birmingham, and other Southern cities during his father's life. He was married to Bettye Selden, daughter of M. L. Selden, a wealthy Memphis man. When Col. Ensley died his estate was found to be incumbered so heavily that it was doubtful if anything could be saved. About two years ago Southern society was startled by the announcement that Martin Ensley's wife was suing him for divorce on the ground of non-support. Since the divorce Martin has divided his time between Memphis, Nashville, Birmingham, and other cities.

CUMMING'S COSTLY RIDE.

Unable to Walk He Fits His Chicago House with a $3,000 Elevator.

CHICAGO, June 16.—For the first time in six months Columbus R. Cumming, the invalid capitalist and banker, left the second story of his Indiana Avenue mansion for a visit to the parlor floor. The short trip was made at an expense of $3,000 and after a month of preparation. Mr. Cumming has been confined to his house ever since early in January with dropsy, and under orders from his physician not to walk up or down stairs. He therefore had a magnificent elevator built, and to-day used it for the first time.

CHICAGO TICKET GIRLS.

They Don't Like the Big Tin Badges They Wear on the Alley Elevated.

CHICAGO, June 16.—Ticket girls on the Alley Elevated Road are talking of holding a secret meeting to protest against wearing a big tin badge furnished by the company, and which looks like a mammoth pie plate.

The "shields" are simply for identification. The girls declare the emblems are so large that great holes are torn in their shirtwaists, and that they are often taken for express women, and orders are left with them to move a trunk.

But Inspector Holliday insists that these sheets of tin must be worn in conspicuous places.

INHERITANCE TAX IN ILLINOIS.

Cook County's Treasurer Making Ready to Collect It.

CHICAGO, June 16.—Employes in County Treasurer Kochersperger's office are busy making ready to collect the inheritance tax. The Treasurer commenced as soon as he learned that a petition for a rehearing of the case, begun by the Drake estate, had been denied by the Supreme Court.

The County Treasurer thinks the revenue will be large. As soon as a number of estates have been found to come within the law, he will file a petition with the County Court asking for the appointment of appraisers to establish the value of the estates.

BEER BREWING IN JAPAN.

A German Who Finds American Methods and Grain the Best.

CHICAGO, June 16.—Hildz Ikuta, Director and manager of the Osaka Beer Brewing Company, Limited, at Sutta, near Osaka, Japan, has concluded that the American method of brewing beer, particularly for the finer grades, is better than the German. Although a graduate of the Munich Academy, he proposes to make beer in Japan by the American method. He will also use American barley and hops when the native barley runs short. The malt heretofore imported from Germany has been found to be too rich.

He thinks beer brewing in Japan has a big future. It has increased greatly.

NEW BANK AT COLUMBUS.

Reorganization on a Strong Basis Follows a Defalcation.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 16.—The First National Bank, a consolidation of the National and the Fourth National, began business to-day in a handsome new room at High and Lynn Streets with a capital stock of $400,000. The $23,000 defalcation of C. H. Damsel, late bookkeeper of the National, was wholly secured by an indemnity covering several times the amount stolen, and the new corporation headed by some of the most substantial business men in the city has the entire confidence of the business community.

The officers are: President—Nicholas Schlee; Vice President—A. D. Heffner; Cashier—C. R. Mayer; Teller—Paul De Long; Directors—Messrs. Schlee, Heffner, and Mayer, Col. James Kilbourne, Peter Merkle, W. H. Jones, John Joyce, and Earl Peters.

MAYOR HARRISON BESIEGED.

Physical Force Used to Keep Chicago Office Hunters in Line.

CHICAGO, June 16.—It required the combined efforts of Mayor Harrison and big "Steve" Rowan to handle the mob of place hunters which crowded into the Chief Executive's office this forenoon.

"Here," said the Mayor, as he arose from his desk and threw up both hands, "you fellows stand back and give me a chance to get a breath of air. I will not see any of you unless you fall back in line and take your turns."

But it took physical force on the part of the Mayor and the policeman to make the office seekers keep a semblance of order. The place hunters were more numerous and insistent than ever to-day. Some of them openly berated the Mayor for making them keep in line.

ANOTHER COFFEE PLANT.

Rumor that the Arbuckles Will Have More Opposition in Brooklyn.

It was reported yesterday that Claus Spreckels, who is now an ally of the Havemeyers, intends to build a coffee plant at North Third and River Streets, Brooklyn, to cost $200,000. Plans are said to have been drawn up for a coffee-roasting building five stories high and a warehouse four stories high.

The only name mentioned in connection with the new enterprise is the American Coffee Company, a New Jersey corporation of which Henry O. Havemeyer is President and John E. Searles Secretary. The new building, if erected, may be expected to be ready about the time the new sugar refinery now being erected by the Arbuckles is finished, and the fight will then be swifter than ever between the two big corporations.

The rumor gained considerable circulation but it could not be verified. Neither Mr. Searles nor Mr. Havemeyer nor any one connected with the trust could be induced to make a statement in regard to the matter.

Yellow Journals in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, June 16.—The Grand Jury to-day indicted George W. Smith and The Graphic Publishing Company for "using and permitting minor children to sell indecent and disgusting newspapers."

The defendants edit and publish a Sunday newspaper, which has been making a feature of anonymous scandals every Sunday. These papers have been placed in the hands of boys to sell. Much indignation has been caused by this.

DANGER IN MILK.

Use no milk unless the dealer has a report from a competent surgeon that the cows furnishing this milk are healthy. Green Mountain certified condensed milk is the one brand that bears on every package a certificate from a State official that its cows are perfectly healthy.—Adv.

WOODFORD GOES TO SPAIN

President McKinley Selects the Well-known New York Man for the Important Mission.

OTHER NOMINATIONS SENT IN

Julius Goldschmid of Wisconsin to be Consul General at Berlin—Changes in Treasury and War Departments.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The President has nominated Stewart L. Woodford of New York to be Minister to Spain. Mr. Woodford is an old friend of Senator Platt, and the two have been on intimate terms since they were colleagues in Congress a score of years ago. Senator Platt vigorously urged him for a Cabinet position, trying to have him made Secretary of the Interior. Mr. Woodford's nomination has been foreshadowed in gossip about the office for some weeks, but the actual decision to appoint him was not reached until to-day.

The Cabinet talked the matter over yesterday, and the President referred to several persons suggested for the post, and intimated that the preference was for Woodford. The question was brought up again to-day, and late this afternoon Secretary Bliss was called to the White House, and shortly after the nomination was sent to the Senate. Mr. Woodford has been summoned here, and will arrive to-morrow, when he will have a talk with the President. There is excellent authority for the statement that Mr. Woodford will accept.

The President also has sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Julius Goldschmid of Wisconsin, to be Consul General at Berlin, Germany.

Treasury—Frank H. Morris of Ohio, to be Auditor for the Navy Department; John R. Puryear, to be Surveyor of Customs for the port of Paducah, Ky.; Levi M. Wilcutts of Minnesota, Collector of Customs for the district of Duluth, Minn.; Howard M. Kutchin of California, to be agent, and James C. Boatman of California, to be assistant agent at the salmon fisheries of Alaska.

War—Col. Anson Mills, Third Cavalry, to be Brigadier General; Major John Simpson, Quartermaster, to be Lieutenant Colonel and Deputy Quartermaster General; Capt. J. W. Pope, Assistant Quartermaster, to be Major and Quartermaster; Capt. James Chester, Third Artillery, to be Major; First Lieut. T. Wallace Lewis, Second Cavalry, to be Captain; First Lieut. J. D. C. Hoskins, Third Artillery, to be Captain; Second Lieut. William F. Clark, Seventh Cavalry, to be First Lieutenant; Second Lieut. Archibald Campbell, Third Artillery, to be First Lieutenant, and First Lieut. Andrew G. C. Quay, Third Cavalry, to be Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

GEN. WOODFORD'S CAREER.

He Has a Fine Record as a Soldier—His Varied Public Services.

Gen. Stewart Lynden Woodford is one of the best-known men in New York State and in National politics. He has a brilliant war record, and is acknowledged to be an able lawyer. He was born in this city in 1835, and is descended from early Connecticut settlers. He was Lieutenant Governor of this State in 1866, and has held many important civil and military offices.

After a course in the Columbia College Grammar School he entered the freshman class of the college at the age of fifteen, and was graduated in 1854. In 1857 he was admitted to the bar. In the same year he married Miss Julia E. Capen, daughter of Henry T. Capen, a member of the firm of H. B. Claflin & Co., of this city, and the issue of the marriage has been three daughters.

Interesting himself in politics, he went as a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago, which nominated Lincoln for President, in 1860. In the following year Lincoln offered him the Associate Justiceship of the Territory of Nebraska, but the offer was declined. He accepted in April, 1861, the appointment of Assistant United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York. While in this position, Mr. Woodford prosecuted cases arising out of the blockade. In 1862, when the Northern armies were meeting with reverses, he enlisted as a volunteer in Company H of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh New York Volunteers. He went to the front as Captain, and after gallant service in the field, he was promoted to a Colonelcy and transferred to the Eleventh Corps, Army of the Potomac. Col. Woodford was then made Brigadier General for his bravery in action. He was made Judge Advocate General of the Southern Department, and became Provost Marshal General and Chief of Staff of Gen. Gillmore. After the war he was appointed Military Governor of Charleston, and later of Savannah.

On his return to Brooklyn he resumed the practice of law, and in 1865 received from Gen. Grant the appointment of United States District Attorney for Southern New York. In the same year he declined a nomination from the Republicans for a Common Pleas Judgeship. In 1866 he was elected Lieutenant Governor of New York State. He was sent to Congress from Brooklyn in 1872, having two years before been defeated in his race for Governor of this State by John T. Hoffman. In 1875 he made hard money speeches in Ohio and helped to elect Rutherford B. Hayes Governor. A year later he received sixty votes for Vice Presidential candidate in the Republican National Convention, which nominated Hayes for President. Gen. Woodford then withdrew in favor of William A. Wheeler. In 1881 President Garfield appointed him United States District Attorney; Since 1883 he has not held any public office.

Gen. Woodford is President of the Phi Beta Kappa Alumni of New York. He is a member of the New England Society and of the Grand Army of the Republic. He is a Director in several banks and insurance companies and takes considerable interest in educational work. The honorary degree of M. A. was conferred on him by Columbia, Yale, and Trinity, and that of LL. D. by the last-named college.

POWELL'S COLOR AGAINST HIM.

Philadelphians Do Not Want Him Minister to Haiti.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—A number of merchants of Philadelphia and other cities appeared before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to-day and made protest against the appointment of William F. Powell to be Minister to Haiti.

They based their opposition on the ground of Mr. Powell's color, contending that a white man would be more influential in promoting the business interests of this country with the Haitians, although they stated they had no personal objection to Mr. Powell. The committee held the objection not to be a valid one, and decided to report the nomination with a favorable recommendation.

Benjamin B. Levy a Candidate.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Application for appointment has been made by Benjamin B. Levy as Assistant Appraiser at New York.

Wrecked on Harding's Ledge.

BOSTON, June 16.—The schooner Jeannie T. Phillips, which struck on Harding's Ledge Sunday morning, has been beached on Long Island. One of her sides is completely gone, and the vessel is not worth repairing. Wreckers have stripped the vessel of all her running rigging, blocks, &c.

H. E. Leupp Goes to West Point.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 16.—As a result of the examination for appointment as cadet in West Point, by Congressman William L. Ward, H. E. Leupp won the prize.

"Tastes good." Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient cures constipation and strengthens while it cures.—Adv.

CONCESSIONS TO TURKEY.

To Have the Mountain Crests on the Thessalian Frontier—Not to Retain Provincial Villages.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 15. (Delayed in Transmission.)—The Ambassadors of the powers yesterday submitted to the Turkish Government the scheme for the delimitation of the frontiers of Greece and Turkey as drawn up by the Military Attachés of the different Embassies during their recent visit to Thessaly.

It gives to Turkey the mountain crests on the frontiers of Thessaly, but the Turks are not allowed to retain any of the villages of Thessaly. Tewfik Pasha, the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs, said he would submit the plan to the Sultan and to the Cabinet.

TURKS ACTIVE IN THESSALY.

Distrust Among the Greeks Created by Their Action on Neutral Ground.

LAMIA, Thessaly, June 16.—The Turkish troops are posting guns on the Othrys heights, concealing them beneath branches of trees. They have also placed artillery in the burned convent of Anaselitis, and Turkish scouts have been seen during the night time on the neutral ground between the two armies. This activity upon the part of the Turks has created much distrust among the Greeks.

HAS VON DER RECKE RESIGNED?

Prussian Minister of the Interior Reported to Have Withdrawn.

BERLIN, June 16.—It is said that Baron von der Recke, Prussian Minister of the Interior, has resigned.

RUSSIAN SPIES CONVICTED.

Bartmann and Waniczek Found Guilty in Vienna.

VIENNA, June 16.—After a trial of three days the military tribunal has found Bartmann and Waniczek, who were charged with selling military secrets to Russia, guilty of the offense. Bartmann was sentenced to five and Waniczek to three years' imprisonment at hard labor.

There was a second charge of treason against them, but of this they were acquitted.

THE CHARTER OAK PIANO.

It Is to Be Brought Here as One of the Features of the Music Teachers' Convention.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 16.—The famous Charter Oak piano, which has been owned by the Stuart family, in this city, during the past forty years, will be removed to New York next week, having been secured by President H. W. Greene of the Music Teachers' National Association, which will hold its annual convention in the metropolis, beginning June 25.

This piano was originally the property of Connecticut's great orator, Isaac W. Stuart. Mr. Stuart was the owner of the Charter Oak site at the time the noted tree was uprooted by an August storm, in 1856. Besides being a polished orator and scholar, he was possessed of the historic sense in a striking degree. The old Charter Oak had been his idol through life. The idea of preserving the wood from the ancient oak in some permanent and beautiful form was conceived by him immediately after the storm that resulted in its downfall. He was fond of music not less than of scholarship and oratory, and decided to have a piano made from the wood.

The work was richly carved, and long ago became an object of historic interest in the Connecticut capital. For years the piano has belonged to the three daughters of Mr. Stuart, Miss Ellen M. Stuart of this city, Mrs. William C. Brocklesby of Hyde Park, Mass., and Miss Isabelle W. Stuart of Hampton, N. H. These ladies have consented to its removal to New York City, where it may possible remain hereafter.

President Greene, who is at the head of a musical institution on Fourteenth Street in New York, has secured one of the most interesting and valued relics in this city, and its removal will be regretted by many friends of the old Charter Oak here.

FATAL HEAT IN CHICAGO.

One Death and a Score of Prostrations Reported Yesterday.

CHICAGO, June 16.—One death and one prostration, which will probably result fatally, occurred to-day as the result of the heat.

Twenty-three other prostrations were reported, but none of them was serious.

The temperature last night was very oppressive, the thermometer lingering around eighty-two degrees until the small hours. This morning showers, accompanied by a breeze from Lake Michigan, caused the temperature to fall gradually.

Omaha's Hottest June Day.

OMAHA, Neb., June 16.—At 7 o'clock this morning the mercury soared at 72°, and at 1 o'clock it was soaring near the hundred mark. The weather records show that it was the hottest June day Omaha ever had. None of the prostration cases was so serious as to be reported to the police station. The weather report indicates a similar condition for to-morrow. Prostrations are reported at Lincoln, Grand Island, Norfolk, and other towns.

HYENA DIGS UP BODIES.

Escaped Animal Ravages Graves in a Chicago Cemetery.

CHICAGO, June 16.—Prowling about Graceland Cemetery last night, "Jim," the big hyena, which escaped from Lincoln Park by gnawing a hole through the door of his cage, ravaged a number of graves in the burying ground, where with unerring instinct he had made his way immediately after his escape and made night hideous with his howls.

To-day Headkeeper Sweeney of Lincoln Park, was notified of the animal's whereabouts, and reinforced by a small army of men and boys spent the whole day in trying to capture him. When the police were asked to assist they refused flatly, saying they had no particular objection to being shot at by burglars, but had an unconquerable prejudice against being chewed by a hyena. "Jim" this afternoon had not yet been captured.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm has remained nearly stationary in Northeastern Montana. The pressure is high to the south of Florida and off the North Pacific coast. Rain has fallen in Florida, in the Middle Gulf, and in the upper lake region.

The temperature has fallen in the lake regions and in the extreme Northwest, has risen in the Lower Missouri and Middle Mississippi Valleys, and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1896.	1897.	TIMES. 1897.
3 A. M.	58	63	64
6 A. M.	60	64	66
9 A. M.	68	71	71
12 M.	66	76	78
3 P. M.	64	78	80
6 P. M.	61	76	78
9 P. M.	60	70	72
12 P. M.	59	68	69

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	72¾
Weather Bureau	70
Corresponding date 1896	62
Corresponding date for last twenty years	70

TREATY WITH HAWAII

Signed and Sent to the Senate with a Message from the President Urging Favorable Action.

MUCH OPPOSITION SHOWN TO ITS RATIFICATION.

Mr. McKinley Says to Annex the Islands Is in Accordance with the Established Policy of the Country — A Protest from Japan.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The representatives of the Governments of the United States and Hawaii met this morning and signed a treaty by the terms of which, if ratified, the little island republic will become part of the territory of the United States. Of the persons who stood in the diplomatic room of the State Department to-day three were present when the original treaty was signed, namely, Special Commissioner Lorin Thurston and Assistant Secretaries Adee and Cridler.

It is an unusual thing for a treaty of such importance to be signed early in the morning, but in this case it was desired that the convention be made ready early in order that it might be submitted to the Senate on the day of its signature. The document itself had been prepared

the authority of the present Government to negotiate the present treaty or of its right to yield the sovereignty of the islands.

Six Articles in the Treaty.

The treaty proved to be a simple document of six articles, based in its essential details upon the treaty negotiated by John W. Foster during the Administration of President Harrison. The islands are ceded practically without conditions, leaving the United States to pursue its own course with reference to their management. The first article reads as follows:

"The Government of the Hawaiian Islands hereby cedes, from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, absolutely and without reserve to the United States forever all rights and sovereignty of whatsoever kind in and over the Hawaiian Islands and their dependencies, renouncing in favor of the United States every sovereign right of which as an independent nation it is now possessed, and henceforth said Hawaiian Islands shall be come and be an integral part of the territory of the United States."

The Hawaiian Government cedes to the United States the absolute ownership of all the public lands, public buildings, ports, harbors, fortifications, military and naval equipments, and all other Government property.

To Constitute a Territory.

It is specifically procided, however, that the existing land laws of the United States shall not apply to the public lands of Hawaii, but that special laws shall be made from time to time for their disposition, the proceeds of any sales of these lands to be applied to educational purposes in the islands.

The islands are for the present to constitute a territory of the United States, their local laws remaining in force until new ones are to be enacted. A local Legislature is provided for, but the veto power is vested entirely in the President of the United States. A commission of five persons, consisting of three Americans and two Hawaiians, to be nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate, is provided for the purpose of formulating the mode of government for the islands.

The treaties of the United States with other countries are substituted for the treaties of Hawaii with the same countries in controlling the international relations of the islands. Immigration of Chinese laborers to the islands is prohibited, and the laws restricting Chinese immigration to the United States are made to apply to the prevention of Chinese removing from Hawaii to this country. This Government agrees to assumes the debt of the island republic to the extent of $4,000,000.

The five Commissioners provided for in the treaty are expected to make recommendations to Congress as to new laws, and also as regards the form of government. The present form of local government is to continue in the islands for the present, except that the President of the United States is to have immediate veto power over the acts of the Hawaiian legislative assembly.

HARD FIGHT IN THE SENATE.

Strong Opposition Shown Among Democrats and Some Republicans to Ratifying the Treaty.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Much interest was manifested in the Senate to-day over the Hawaiian annexation treaty. Already the forces on the two sides of the question are preparing for the contest over ratification, which, it is well understood, will be stubbornly waged from the beginning. The friends of the treaty now say that there will be a decided effort to secure ratification during the present session of the Senate, and some of them go so far as to say that it will not even wait upon the Tariff bill, but the ratification will be urged instead of action upon the existing reciprocity treaty.

They realize, however, that the opposition will be so strong as to render this programme doubtful.

Senator Kyle, who is one of the most zealous of the Senatorial advocates of annexation, said to-day that a canvass of the Senate indicated that there were 55 votes certain for annexation. The Constitution requires a two-thirds vote for the ratification of treaties, making sixty necessary to ratify. Senator Kyle says there are fully a dozen Senators who are doubtful from whom to draw the five votes necessary to insure confirmation. In their calculations the friends of the treaty count upon the solid support of the Republican Senators, on account of the fact that it will be an Administration measure. They also expect to have all the Populists, and are hopeful of having all the Silver Republicans, except Pettigrew. They also count upon a fair sprinkling of Democrats, but they expect to meet their principal opposition in the Democratic Farty in the Senate.

There will be an effort to secure the prompt report of the treaty from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to which it will be referred. There appears no doubt that a large majority of the committee will be found favorable to the agreement. Of the eleven members of this committee, eight, viz.: Messrs. Davis, Frye, Cullom, Lodge, Clark, Foraker, Morgan, and Turple, are said to be committed to the treaty's support both in committee and the Senate.

Senator Chilton of Texas says he is opposed to annexation of Hawaii, if it is to become a State. He presents a proposition that in case of annexation Hawaii should be divided into counties, and made a part of Oregon or Washington, so that no potential party can at some future time, in some exigency, admit the islands as a State and secure two United States Senators. Senator Wilson said he would be glad to have Hawaii added to Washington.

Senators Bacon and Clay and some others who are not inclined to oppose ratification say that they think there should be no hasty action. While not declaring themselves in favor of the treaty, they say they wish to give it careful consideration.

Quite a number of Democratic Senators are believed to favor ratification. Among those who are said to be actually in favor of the treaty, or lean that way, are Senators Morgan, Turple, Daniel, Pasco, Cockrell, Roach, and McLaurin. The Populists are pretty generally supposed to be in favor of ratification, although no expression has been heard from Senator Allen.

Senators White of California and Caffery of Louisiana are considered among the most vigorous opponents of ratification, and it is believed that Senators Gray and Mills of the Foreign Relations Committee also will oppose ratification.

Senator Perkins of California, although a Republican, announces that he will oppose the consideration of the treaty at the present session. He says the questions involved are of too general importance for hasty disposal.

Senator Davis, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, is a very ardent annexationist, and the treaty in his hands will be pushed with vigor. While he will not attempt to have it considered if it interfered with the Tariff bill, which has the right of way over everything now, he will have early action in committee so that the treaty will be taken up whenever opportunity offers.

While there is a very large sentiment in favor of ratification, it will be necessary to convince a number of Senators whose votes are necessary that the treaty is a proper measure, as these Senators are among the doubtful men in the Senate who have taken no stand either for or against the measure. Friends of the treaty say that the attitude of Japan and the comments of the English press will have a tendency to create an American sentiment in favor of ratification.

SENATE DEMANDED A TREATY.

President McKinley's Course Taken in Obedience to the Foreign Relations Committee's Wish.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The Congress has had its way in the annexation business, and if the treaty in annexation which has been sent to the Senate by the President with some reluctance shall be ratified, it will be because the President has obeyed what he believes is the desire of the majority in Congress, representing a National demand that Hawaii shall be accepted from the hands of the Dole Government. The pressure for the treaty has come from the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, and the same committee would to-morrow sanction a treaty with the annexation of Cuba if the Cuban Government had made a better showing for itself and had satisfied the Administration that it could make effective a treaty of Cuban annexation. There its little doubt that there is a majority in the Congress in favor of annexation of Cuba and Hawaii, but there are some difficulties in the way of Cuban annexation that may deter the Administration from following the treaty for the acquisition of Hawaii by one for the appropriation of Cuba.

There are some reasons for believing that the President is not at all confident, if he is hopeful, of the ratification of the treaty for Hawaiian annexation. Yesterday, when the Foreign Relations Committee were confident that the treaty would be signed to-day, doubts proceeded from the White House as to whether it would be sent in, in what was referred to as undue haste, without mature consideration. Disquietude was promoted as to what would be done by Japan or England in case the Government of the United States did not act decisively. The assurances of Japan at Tokio and through its agent at Washington were that Japan has no design upon Hawaii.

It is not disclosed whether the Department of State has information of a contrary nature, but the prompt protest of Japan against annexation is referred to by senators who are for the treaty as proof of more than mere Japanese concern for the observation by the United States of treaties with Hawaii by Japan.

A well-informed gentleman who learns of the drift of English opinion has expressed the belief here that if the United States longer rejected the proffers of the Hawaiians, the British Government would not delay in acquiring a predominating influence that would lead to annexation to the British Empire.

Inquiries from London for comment in the United States upon the proposed treaty indicate that the indifference of the American press to their treaty shows that there is an insensibility in the United States to the departure from a long line of declarations against territorial acquisition of detached countries. The history of our diplomacy, it is pointed out, shows that Jefferson positively declared against the acquisition of territory like Cuba, that would require a navy to defend it. Everett and Macy contemplated the possibility of the acquisition of Cuba, Everett regarding it as desirable and an eventual possibility, but Frelinghuysen distinctly referred to our policy as one of declining to annex the island or other lands not touching our then existing boundaries.

President Harrison was the first President to declare by his proposition for the annexation of Hawaii a different policy from that of Jefferson and Everett.

As far as can be ascertained from a hasty canvass of the Senate the Hawaiian treaty can score a majority vote at once. According to a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, it will be ratified, and without difficulty. The Senate is now nearly full. In order to secure ratification the treaty must have sixty votes. A Republican Senator who began to indicate to-night the Senators who will vote to ratify found so few Senators who would vote against it that he quit canvassing and declared that the vote would be so nearly unanimous that it was not worth while to give the names of the Senators who would vote in the negative. Several Senators have this afternoon expressed their opposition. Most of them are from the Pacific coast and the region affected by Mongolian immigration and the competition of coolie labor with free white labor.

The weight of the opposition to the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty with Hawaii is to be thrown in with the annexationists. Senators who are anxious that the treaty shall not be abrogated may vote for the annexation treaty in order to protect the interests of those who have invested in Hawaiian sugar in the expectation that it is to continue to enter this country free of duty. Senators who look with disapproval upon the annexation scheme find the introduction of the treaty well timed to enlist the support of some Senators who would otherwise be opposed to it. Many Californians who have heard some remonstrances against the continuation of the treaty of reciprocity on the ground that we buy more from Hawaii than we sell to that country have answered that all that we get from Hawaii is the result of the application of American money and enterprise, and that the preponderance of Hawaiian imports over exports are simply the illustration of the vast incomes derived from American capital invested in Hawaii.

The opponents of the treaty are somewhat confident that they will defeat it or that they will prevent action upon it in the present session. The indications are that they are mistaken, and the outlook is that the treaty can be put through if the President really wants to have it ratified.

JAPAN'S MINISTER RESERVED.

His Protest Probable in Regard to Maintaining Treaty Rights.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Minister Hoshi of Japan declined to be seen to-day about Japan's protest, and Secretary Mutsi refused to discuss the matter in any way, but it is learned that the Japanese protest was made in person to the State Department yesterday afternoon by Minister Hoshi. The news of the protest was a great surprise to the Hawaiian Legation, and as soon as intelligence of it was obtained Minister Hatch started out to learn the particulars. The essential point as to the protest, it is said at the Hawaiian Legation, is whether the protest is against the annexation of Hawaii or is merely a protest reserving to Japan all her rights under the existing treaty with Hawaii. It is believed that it is the latter. The Japanese treaty with Hawaii was made in 1871, and provides that natives or citizens of one country shall have the uninterrupted right to enter into, reside, and trade in the other country and also shall have all the rights and privileges enjoyed by the people of any other country under treaty stipulations with Japan. Japan, under the treaty, consequently has a perfect right to have her immigrants enter the Hawaiian Islands. Under international law, the annexation of Hawaii to the United States would abrogate this treaty. Moreover, a new treaty between the United States and Japan made some time ago and to become effective in 1899 provides that the United States may exclude Japanese. If Hawaii is annexed, the effect would be to permit the United States to exclude the Japanese from Hawaii. It is taken for granted, therefore, that the protest is one reserving Japanese rights under its treaty of 1871 with Hawaii.

JUBILEE ENVOYS WON'T TALK.

S. M. Damon, However, Says that the Signing Is Very Interesting.

LONDON, June 16.—The Hawaiian envoys to the Queen's jubilee, Messrs. S. M. Damon and Jaukea, have returned here from Paris. The representative of The Associated Press this afternoon showed them a cable message from Washington announcing that the Hawaiian annexation treaty was signed there this morning by Secretary Sherman for the United States and Messrs. Hatch, Thurston, and Kinney for Hawaii. Mr. Damon read the message without exhibiting any evidence of surprise, and then remarked that it was very interesting.

Mr. Damon also read the draft of the treaty published this morning in The Daily Chronicle of this city, and said The Chronicle must have obtained it from the State Department at Washington.

Mr. Damon refused to discuss the Hawaiian treaty, as it has not yet passed the United States Senate.

ANNEXATION SPIRIT ABROAD.

Marquis Ito Says Japan Has No Idea of a Conflict with the United States.

PARIS, June 16.—The Matin to-day publishes an interview with the Marquis Ito of Japan, who is now in this city on his way to attend Queen Victoria's jubilee celebration, in which he says Japan never had any idea of entering into a conflict with the United States as an outcome of the troubles between Japan and Hawaii, incidents, he added, which have been greatly exaggerated.

The Journal des Débats, commenting on the Hawaiian annexation treaty, to-day says:

"Only Great Britain and Japan have enough interest in Hawaii to oppose its annexation, especially Great Britain. In these times of imperial unity, there will probably be lively regret at seeing the American Republic installed in an important position in the Pacific, between Canada and Australia. Japan is not in a position to oppose American ambitions."

PULSE OF THE LONDON PRESS.

Varied Opinions as to Whether Japan and England Will Get a Quid Pro Quo.

LONDON, June 17.—Most of the morning papers contain editorials on the proposed annexation of Hawaii.

The Times says:

"The United States Government has made a new departure from its historical policy. The action of Japan is hardly likely to retard the Senate's speedy acceptance of the treaty; for the Senate at the present time will not pay much deference to the feeling of the country.

"Such an acquisition of foreign dependencies will bring, of necessity, a new and serious foreign policy, which cannot in all cases be determined by an unlimited application of Monroeism.

"Will America pursue the colonizing course upon which she has now entered? President McKinley tries hard to represent the case as wholly exceptional, but the forces tending in an opposite direction are very strong."

The Standard says:

"The event will be a severe check to the Japanese notion that the Pacific Islands are their ultimate heritage, and it would be a gracious act on the part of the United States to allow Japan's treaty rights to continue. Any way, it is scarcely likely that Japan's protest can be made effective. Even the United States would have thought twice before fighting, had Japan seized Hawaii. The natives will be better off under the American Government than before. Without doubt the Americans will soon build a fleet to protect their colony."

The Daily Telegraph says:

"No political complications are likely to ensue; but it is for the Americans to square annexation with the Monroe doctrine. England's interest in the event is only sentimental."

The Morning Post, on the contrary, says: "President McKinley should be satisfied to shelve the matter now he has brought it before the public. Japan is not likely to consent without a struggle; England will require a quid pro quo, and the affair will scarcely escape the notice of the Australasians."

The Daily News admits that the United States has a superior claim, and expects that the Japan protest will be merely diplomatic.

IMPORTANCE OF HAWAII.

The Known History and Commercial Position, Area, and Population—Natives Fast Disappearing.

The Hawaiian Islands, or as they are more popularly known, the Sandwich Islands, according to the name given them on their discovery by Capt. Cook in 1778, are the most important Polynesian group in the North Pacific. They were named after the Earl of Sandwich, who was First Lord of the Admiralty at the time of their discovery. Capt. Cook estimated the population to be 400,000, and American missionaries placed it in 1823 at 142,000.

The Hawaiian Islands are thirteen in number, eight being inhabited. They are of coral and volcanic formation.

As they are on the route between the United States, South America, China, and Australasia they are in the centre of Central Pacific trade. Honolulu, on the Island of Oahu, is about 2,100 miles from San Francisco, which is only a few hundred miles less than the distance from the most western point of Ireland to New York. From Honolulu to Auckland, New Zealand, is 3,810 miles; to Yokohama, 3,440; to Hongkong, 4,803.

The first Hawaiian annexation treaty was signed in the Spring of 1893 during the last hours of President Harrison's Administration. Later it was withdrawn from the Senate and pigeonholed.

The revenue of the Government in 1880 was a little over half a million of dollars, derived chiefly from customs duties, taxes on real and personal property, and a poll tax. But the receipts do not balance the expenditures, and there has been a growing national debt which now amounts to considerably over $2,000,000.

The financial statistics published at the close of 1896 make rather a better showing than those of previous years, being as follows:

Public revenue	$1,879,528
Public expenditure	1,972,409
Public debt	3,764,335
Imports, 1895	5,339,785
Exports, 1895	8,474,138

The latest Hawaiian census was completed Feb. 8, 1897, and is as follows:

	Males.	Females.
Hawaiian	16,899	14,620
Part Hawaiian	4,249	4,620
American	1,975	1,111
British	1,406	844
Portuguese	7,202	6,898
Japanese	19,212	5,196
Chinese	19,167	2,449

In addition there are Germans, French, Norwegians, South Sea Islanders, and representatives of other nationalities. The total number of persons is 109,020, as against 101,661 in 1895, 57,985 in 1878, and 56,897 in 1873.

It will be noticed that the Japanese head the foreign population, coming next to the native Hawaiians, while the Chinese are a close third.

The Japanese have become an important factor during the last ten years, their numbers having increased from 153 in 1878 to 24,407 in 1896. They secured their first treaty with the Hawaiian Government in 1871. This provides that the citizens of one country shall have uninterrupted right to enter into, reside, and trade in the other, and shall have all the rights and privileges enjoyed by the people of any other country under treaty stipulations with Japan. The annexation of Hawaii to the United States would abrogate this treaty, while the one between the United States and Japan would be in effect in the islands.

The development of the foreign population and the falling off of the natives are illustrated by the following table:

	Census 1878.	Census 1896.
Natives	44,088	34,436
Half castes	3,420	6,180
Chinese	5,916	15,301
Japanese	153	12,946
Americans	1,276	1,928
British	888	1,344
Portuguese	430	8,602
German	272	1,034
French	81	170
Other nationalities	666	916
Of foreign parents	800	19,166
Total	57,985	101,661

The following shows the areas in acres and comparative populations of the islands:

	Area. Acres.	Population. 1878.	Population. 1890.
Hawaii	2,500,000	17,034	26,754
Maui	600,000	12,109	17,357
Kahulawi	30,000	6	
Lanai	100,000	214	426
Molokai	200,000	2,581	2,400
Oahu	350,000	20,236	31,194
Kauai	350,000	5,834	10,909
Nihau	70,000	117	1,050
Total	4,000,000	57,985	89,990

The capital, Honolulu, on the southwest coast of Oahu, at the mouth of the valley of Nuuanu, consists largely of one-story wooden houses. The streets are laid out in the American style, and are well made and clean. The excellent system of waterworks from a neighboring valley supplies the inhabitants with water. Among the stone buildings are the palace, the hospital, a hotel subsidized by the Government, and the Government buildings, containing a good library and a museum containing natural curiosities, native weapons, and other articles. Numerous British and American insurance companies have agencies here, and American and English lawyers and physicians find a fair practice. Near the city there is a college, where for a small sum boys and girls receive a good English education. Honolulu in 1878 had a population of 14,114; now it is reckoned at over 20,000.

GUILTY OF THE CANNON THEFT.

Thomas Kilbridge Admits His Crime—Three to be Tried.

Thomas Kilbridge pleaded guilty yesterday in the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court to taking part in the stealing of the four cannon from West Point in March and November last. The other prisoners, Henry S. Savage, Thomas M. Early, and Timothy Maxey, pleaded not guilty. They will probably be tried Monday.

MRS. DORIAT NOT A SUICIDE.

Chagrined Because Friends Thought She Had Killed Herself.

Mrs. Josephine Doriat, who was supposed to be the woman who killed herself in Calvary Church last week, gave out a statement yesterday in which she says that she is very much chagrined by being called a suicide.

She says she is the daughter of Joseph Brullion of Bordeaux, France. She was married when twenty-two years of age, and four years later her husband became involved in financial difficulties through gambling, and they went to Vera Cruz, Mexico, where Doriat died. After a life of vicissitudes she found herself in this city thirteen years ago. She has since kept a furnished house. What hurts her most, she said, was that men who rented rooms from her when she was keeping a house on Columbus Avenue identified the body of the suicide as hers.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

4:30 A. M.—406 East Seventieth Street, occupant unknown; damage, $50.

9:30 A. M.—412 West Forty-first Street, Charles Held; damage slight.

10:20 A. M.—790 Eighth Avenue, occupant unknown; damage, $5.

10:25 A. M.—802 Eighth Avenue, Merritt Brothers; damage, $1,000.

11:05 A. M.—179 East Seventy-eighth Street, occupant unknown; damage, $75.

12:30 P. M.—1,636 First Avenue; no damage.

4:30 P. M.—45 Spring Street, V. Victory; damage, $5.

6 P. M.—135 Liberty Street, occupant unknown; no damage.

10:10 P. M.—254 West Eighty-fifth Street; N. E. Benton; damage, $10.

10:45 P. M.—756 Third Avenue; D. W. Lowden; no damage.

LOW'S FRIENDS SANGUINE

Citizens' Union Executive Committee Decides to Change the Style of the Voters' Petition.

REPUBLICAN TALK OF STRONG

Suggestion of Renominating the Present Mayor Thought to be a Scheme to Defeat the Union Plans—Committee to be Enlarged.

The Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union held its weekly meeting at the headquarters, 39 East Twenty-third Street, last night, but added little of interest to the history of the progress of the Union at this time. The position of the Union seems to have been taken at Tuesday night's meeting of the Committee on Organization, and that is not to make a nomination for Mayor until a proper time arrives, and then not only to nominate a candidate for Mayor, but also to nominate candidates for all other officers who will serve in the City of New York as it is now constituted. This latter proposition is in accordance with William Potts's resolution, which was adopted just before the adjournment of the Committee on Organization Tuesday night.

There was talk yesterday to the effect that in case it is found impossible for the Union to nominate Seth Low with the approval of the Republican organization the second choice of the Union would be Mayor Strong. A prominent advocate of the Union said yesterday:

"The fact is that within a few weeks you will find that the Republican local leaders will be trying to secure the renomination of Mayor Strong in order to defeat Seth Low."

This is only an indication of the talk about renominating Mayor Strong, who says that in no sense is he a candidate.

The demand for the nomination of Seth Low on the part of the Citizens' Union is growing daily.

There were eleven members of the Executive Committee present at last night's meeting at the Citizens' Union's headquarters. A delegation representing the Ninth Assembly District presented resolutions of the organization in that district favoring Mr. Low's nomination. The Government Club P of the Eighth Assembly District sent resolutions favoring Mr. Low's nomination. The Executive Committee decided to change the wording of the head lines of the petition for Mr. Low's nomination, so that they will read:

"We desire the nomination and election of Seth Low." The old form was "We approve of the nomination of Seth Low."

It was announced that in two hours seventy-two signatures favoring the nomination of Mr. Low had been secured in one of the down-town districts.

The Executive Committee voted to add to the Committee on Organization all Chairmen of Assembly District Committees of the Union, and, taking in all districts, the number of the Committee on Organization will be increased to 293. One of the members of the Executive Committee said last night that it was not the purpose of the union to go outside of the county as an organization, but that the Union had friends in other counties who are arranging to work in cooperation with the union at all times.

SHEEHAN DENIES A STORY.

No Deal with Bryan, Says the Tammany Leader.

John C. Sheehan, the leader of Tammany, has taken up his residence with his family for the Summer in a cottage opposite the Hollywood Hotel, near Long Branch. He proposes to be at his office, Broadway and Warren Street, every day.

He was asked yesterday about a story to the effect that he had effected a "deal" with William J. Bryan whereby Mr. Bryan would not interfere in New York local politics in return for Bryan delegates to be sent to the next National Convention. This story also stated that Mr. Bryan told Mr. Sheehan what sort of a letter he would send to the Tammany Society's meeting on July 6.

"That story," said Mr. Sheehan, "is simply an imaginative affair. It has no element of truth in it. It bears its denial upon its face. It is a Republican canard. As to Mr. Bryan's letter to the Tammany Society, not a word was said about it when he was here on Saturday. Nor was a word said about any deals."

LOW ADVOCATES IN AVENUE A.

New Rooms of the Eighteenth Assembly District Citizens' Union.

The new rooms of the Eighteenth Assembly District Citizens' Union, at 264 Avenue A, were opened last evening, and an address was made by J. Augustus Johnson, Chairman of the District Committee. He spoke of the principles of the Union and commented on various features of the present City Administration.

It was unanimously voted that Seth Low be requested to accept the nomination of the Citizens' Union for the Mayoralty of the Greater New York. Petitions in the interest of his candidacy were handed around and signed.

TAMMANY CHOICE FOR MAYOR.

Charles H. Knox Suggested as a Possible Candidate.

Tammany gossip yesterday had to do with the name of Charles H. Knox, the last Tammany President of the Board of Education, as a probable candidate for Mayor.

Mr. Knox is a lawyer, and has always "stood by the organization." He was not particularly active in the last campaign, but what work he did was done for Tammany sake. Knox is regarded by many of the Tammany leaders as among the Mayoralty possibilities.

Republican League Convention.

The New York State League of Republican Clubs has issued a call for a meeting of the Executive Committee of the league to be held at the headquarters of the Republican County Committee, 1 Madison Avenue, at 11 A. M. to-morrow. The committee, which is composed of one member from each Assembly district in the State, will make arrangements for attending the convention of the National League of Republican Clubs at Detroit on July 13 to 15.

MOTHER AND CHILD BURNED.

Mrs. Tillie Meyer and little Annie Meyer, her daughter, two years old, were badly burned yesterday morning at their home, on the third floor of 27 Cannon Street.

WEST SIDE CLUB'S NEW HOME.

Has Leased the Bohemian Sporting Club's Former Headquarters.

The Pontiac Building Company yesterday leased to the West Side Club, at a rental of $3,000, the building formerly occupied by the Bohemian Sporting Club, at 444 and 446 Amsterdam Avenue.

The Bohemian Sporting Club was dispossessed nearly six weeks ago, and its effects were seized by the Sheriff, on executions aggregating several thousand dollars, among them one for $1,000 held by a whisky firm. The West Side Club has its present quarters in West Seventy-second Street, and its members are among the most prominent Jews on the West Side. The club will take possession as soon as the house is furnished.

The building has only recently been remodeled at considerable expense, and contains some beautiful apartments, a large ballroom being a special feature.

William M. Evarts Worse.

William M. Evarts, who has been ill with grip at his home, 231 Second Avenue, for some time, was reported last night to be worse. His physician, Dr. Delafield, was in attendance during the night.

Grain-O looks like coffee and tastes like coffee. A healthful table drink for old and young.—Adv.

TWO MANIACS ARRESTED

One Became Crazy over a Prizefight, and the Other Had Too Much Religion.

ONE FOUGHT, OTHER PRAYED

The Fighter Tried to Jump from the Balcony in the Academy of Music—The Other Saw Bands of Angels

Too much prizefight and too much religion are the causes for the increase of the population of the Bellevue Hospital insane pavilion by two last night. Edward R. Morgan, thirty-one years old, a plasterer, of 320 East Forty-second Street, is the victim of his devotion to the prize ring. John Leonard, thirty years old, a cook, living on South Fourth Street, Brooklyn, has religious mania. He rode to the hospital in the same ambulance with Morgan.

Last night, while the audience was watching the Corbett-Fitzsimmons pictures in the Academy of Music, a well-dressed man sitting in the second tier suddenly jumped up in his seat and shouted, wildly, "Jim will lick him. I have got money that says he will. Come on, money talks." He took a roll of bills containing $40 from his vest pocket, and threw it into the orchestra seats below. The light was turned on by the electrician, and for a few minutes the show was interrupted. Policeman Smith of the East Twenty-second Street Station was standing outside, near the building, and he was called in.

When Morgan, the man who caused the excitement, saw the policeman coming toward him, he tried to jump from the balcony. The policeman was too quick for him, and he caught the maniac just as he was putting one foot over the rail. The latter then fought like a fiend. Several ushers and spectators came to the policeman's aid, and Morgan was taken from the house. All the way to the station he raved and fought, protesting that "Jim will lick Fitz, and I have money to back it up."

When asked by Sergt. Jordan, at the East Twenty-second Street Station, what his name was, and where he lived, Morgan suddenly recovered himself, and, looking about in a dazed sort of way, he asked where he was. Then he seemed to realize his predicament, and asked to be allowed to go home, saying he felt much better. Roundsman Shea, one of the largest men on the force, happened to come in the door just at that moment, and Morgan made a rush for him. He took the Roundsman by surprise, and for a few minutes there was a repetition of the scene at the Academy of Music. Sergt. Jordan saw he had a madman on his hands, and he called for a Bellevue ambulance.

He was loudly calling on God to be his friend, and when the policeman interupted his prayers, he pointed to an imaginary band of angels coming over the top of the building. The policeman's promise to take him to heaven induced the maniac to go with him to the East Twenty-second Street Police Station.

There he said his name was John Leonard, thirty years old, who lived on South Fourth Street, Williamsburg. He said he is a cook in Dubet's Hotel, in Brooklyn.

When he caught sight of Morgan, who for the time had relaxed a bit, Leonard ran to him and, throwing his arms about him called him his erring brother, and again broke forth into fervent appeals to the Almighty to save him, his brother, and by all means the policemen, whom he declared were all lost.

Handcuffs were placed on both men, and they were put in the Bellevue Hospital ambulance, which arrived in charge of Dr. Zoislowsky. Just before the two men were placed in the pavilion, Morgan called out: "I can lick them all. I can do both those fellows over there in Carson City. Just notify me friend Tim Fitzgerald of 175 East Fifteenth Street, Tim'll back me, and he's got the money."

Morgan's challenge was interrupted by two attendants, who took him away. Arm in arm with the religious crank, he walked to the pavilion.

NEW YORK GIRL'S ROMANCE.

BOSTON, Mass., June 16.—Miss Alice Morris, daughter of the late Commodore Morris, United States Navy, and a granddaughter of Mr. L. G. Morris, a reputed multimillionaire of New York, and his heiress, was married to Mr. F. S. Bates-Chessman of of Boston at Trinity Church to-day.

There is a romantic tinge to the affair. The mother of the bride objected, and some time ago Miss Morris, left her mother's home. She has since been staying at a sort of orphan asylum in Sharon. The wedding was utterly devoid of ostentation. It was at first intended to have it at Sharon, where Miss Morris was staying, but Dr. Donald is a friend of Miss Morris, and it was finally concluded to make the arrangements as they were finally executed last night. Miss Bates of Sharon, with whom the bride had been a short time, and two little girls from her home, were among the delighted guests.

Miss Morris is about twenty-one years old, and quiet, while rather petite, has a bright, pleasing, resolute manner.

The groom, Mr. Bates-Chessman, is an Englishman, but his father, who is Professor of Chemistry in Chicago now, came to this country while the son was very young, so that Mr. Chessman has made his home in this country for some years. He is now of the Globe National Bank of this city. The Rev. E. Winchester Donald of Trinity Church performed the ceremony, which was witnessed only by the most intimate friends of the bride and groom. An informal reception was held at the Brunswick.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Adams, C. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; C. H. Adams, carpets; Astor House.

Allen, J. & Co., Providence, R. I.; J. J. Allen, notions and furnishing goods; Everett House.

Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; E. A. Sumner, dry goods, &c.; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, Mass.; H. Mullen, hosiery, 488 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.

Burrough & Darling, Marlboro, Vt.; W. H. Dulls, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Chamberlain, N. E., Burlington, Vt.; W. G. Reynolds, cloaks and suits, 541 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.

Dreyfuss, J., & Sons, Boston, Mass.; J. Dreyfuss, furnishing goods; Murray Hill Hotel.

Eliel, Louchelm & Haas, Philadelphia, Penn.; D. L. Haas, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Galland Brothers & Kraemer, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; G. Galland, ladies' wrappers; Hotel Imperial.

Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; L. Goldenberg, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Albert.

Gutman, Julius, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. Gutman, dress goods and velvets; Hotel Marlborough.

Hartwell, Richard, & Co., Providence, R. I.; C. A. Winsor, domestics, dress goods, cloaks, cloths, laces, ribbons, linens, and white goods; Hotel Manhattan.

Hartwell, Richard, & Co., Providence, R. I.; J. Bartlett, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Imperial.

Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; G. H. Coburn, domestics; 45 Lispenard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Hunter, J. W., & Co., Norfolk, Va.; J. W. Hunter, dry goods; Murray Hill Hotel.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. Waters, cloaks and suits, 8 Greene Street; St. Cloud Hotel.

Lansburgh, The J., Furniture Company, Washington, D. C.; W. A. Boyd, furniture; Grand Hotel.

Lederer, Strauss & Co., Des Moines, Iowa; A. Lederer, millinery, 670 Broadway; Belvedere House.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss L. Major, jewelry; Hotel Imperial.

Lyman, Russell, Albany, N. Y.; shirts; Murray Hill Hotel.

Miles, Bancroft & Sheldon, Columbus, Ohio; C. Bancroft, domestics and flannels; 53 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

Moses, M., Brothers & Co., Scranton, Penn.; D. Moses, notions; Hotel Marlborough.

Oppenheimer, D. & A., San Antonio, Texas; D. Oppenheimer, notions, 43 Leonard Street; Plaza Hotel.

Praelzer, Sutton & Co., Chicago, Ill.; L. Mayer, clothing; Hotel Savoy.

Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; A. P. Burchfield, dry goods, &c., 45 Lispenard Street.

Reeves, Veeder W., Schenectady, N. Y.; F. P. Reeves, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Renwick Brothers & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; H. D. Renwick, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Shaw Brothers & Co., Boston, Mass.; A. J. Shaw, overalls; Broadway Central Hotel.

Shepard, Norwell & Co., Boston, Mass.; H. Norwell, silks and velvets, 102 Grand Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Silsby, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; H. T. Crumbley, upholstery goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Imperial.

Stark, B., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; B. Stark, dry goods and notions; St. Cloud Hotel.

Taylor, Williams, Son & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; T. Irwin, dry goods, &c.; 309 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Thompson, Camp & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; J. Thompson, domestics; Windsor Hotel.

Thompson, The, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; C. Heyward, notions; Hotel Albert.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. F. Collins, house furnishing goods; L. Grauer represents; St. Denis Hotel.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises	4:25	Sun sets	7:33	Moon rises	10:11

High Water—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	9:33	Gov. Isl'd	9:54	H. Gate	11:03
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	9:40	Gov. Isl'd	10:05	H. Gate	11:54

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) JUNE 17.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Augusta Victoria, Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg	4:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Campania, Queenstown and Liverpool	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Kansas City, Savannah	.....	5:00 P. M.
Koenigin Luise, Southampton and Bremen	.....	12:00 M.
Orinoco, Bermuda	1:00 P. M.* / *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Valencia, Nassau, N. P., and Santiago de Cuba	1:00 P. M.* / *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, JUNE 18.

Alene, Fortune Is., Jamaica, Port au Prince, Savanilla, and Carthagena	10:00 A. M.* / *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Asti, Pernambuco	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Colorado, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JUNE 19.

Alamo, Key West and Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Alps, Fortune Isl'd, Jeremie, Jacmel, and Aux Cayes	10:00 A. M.* / *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Berlin, Southampton	6:30 A. M.* / *8:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
City of Birmingham, Savannah	.....	5:00 P. M.
Creole, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Delcomyn, La Plata countries	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
El Norte, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ems, Genoa	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Galileo, Brazil and La Plata countries	9:30 A. M.	.....
La Champagne, Havre	9:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Marengo, Newcastle	.....	.....
Martello, Hull	.....

MR. CLEVELAND AN LL. D.

Princeton University Conferred the Degree Upon the ex-President Yesterday.

BRIEF SPEECH OF ACCEPTANCE

Praise for the Patriotic Achievements of Princeton—Exercises of the One Hundred and Fiftieth Commencement of the University.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 16.—Princeton's one hundred and fiftieth Commencement Day exercises were held this morning. At 10:30 o'clock the university Trustees, Faculty, and members of the graduating class, in academic costume, formed in procession in front of old North Hall, and, led by the Annapolis Cadet Band, marched to the auditorium of Alexander Hall, where the exercises took place.

The hall was thronged with visitors in gala attire, who attended not less in expectation of seeing an honorary degree conferred upon ex-President Cleveland than to see the customary exercises. Members of the senior class sat immediately in front of the rostrum, where President Patton and Grover Cleveland occupied seats of honor. After a selection by the orchestra, the Rev. Merritt Smith of New York offered a brief prayer. The Latin salutatory was delivered by Henry Norris Russell of Princeton. Robert Comin of Ohio delivered an oration on the subject, "University and the Citizen."

Honorary orations were also delivered by Sidney Wentworth Taylor, Jr., of Kansas, "Engineering as a Profession"; Arthur Willis Leonard, Cincinnati, Ohio, "Individuality of College Atmosphere," and Winfred McIlvain Post, on "Jocularity at Princeton."

An intermission preceded the announcement of prizes and degrees conferred.

The following honorary degrees were conferred: Degree of LL. D., ex-President Grover Cleveland; A. M. Laurence Hutton, New York; Litt. D., Augustus St. Gaudens, New York; LL. D., the Rev. Dr. Theodore Cuyler, Brooklyn; John L. Cadwallader, New York, and Dr. Henry Morton, President of Stevens Institute.

Deafening applause greeted Mr. Cleveland when he arose to be presented to President Patton as a candidate for honorary degree. Dr. Patton conferred the degree of LL. D. upon Mr. Cleveland, who spoke a few words. Mr. Cleveland said: "I cannot forbear the expression of my profound appreciation of the honor conferred upon me and a confession of my gratitude for the warm welcome which greets my initiation into the brotherhood of Princeton University. When I recall the high place that Princeton occupies among the universities of the land, her proud history, the bright trophies won on the field of higher education, her vital relation to the patriotic achievements which have helped to make the Nation, I am proud of the honor which I have received at her hands. As I recall the sincerity and cordiality which accompanies this honor, I think that another tie has been formed which binds me with closer affections and deeper feelings to the home where I expect to spend the remainder of my days."

The valedictory oration, on "The Love of Excellence," was delivered by John Henry Keener of Pennsylvania.

A prayer and benediction pronounced by Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler closed the exercises.

The following prizes and fellowships were announced: The Chancellor Green Mental Science Fellowship, to John Henry Keener, Harrisburg, Penn.; Classical Fellowship, to Horace Greeley Paget, Oswego, N. Y.; Class of 1880 Experimental Science Fellowship, to Nicholas Stahl, Scranton, Penn.; J. S. K. Mathematical Fellowship, to Henry Norris Russell, Oyster Bay, N. Y.; Alexander G. McCosh Prize for the Best Essay, to Robert Lee Hallett, Milford, Del.; Lynde Debate Prizes—First prize to Robert Fulton Sterling, Blairsville, Penn.; second, Henry Ford Stockwell, Hammonton, N. J.; third, Thomas St. Clair Evans, Blairsville, Penn.; Baird Prizes—For Rhetoric and Oratory, won by Arthur Will Leonard of Cincinnati, Ohio; for Oratory, by Wilford McIlvaine Post, Beyroot, Syria; for Delivery, by Edward Cameron Thompson, Middletown, Penn.; for Disputation, Robert Fulton Sterling and Henry Ford Stockwell; Class of 1869 Prize in English, won by Percy Robert Colwell, Warwick, N. Y.; E. N. Atwater Prize in Political Science, won by Henry Ford Stockwell; Frederick Banard White Prize in Architecture, won by John Barclay De Coursey, Philadelphia; Theodore Cuyler Prize in Economics, won by George Howe, Columbia, S. C.

Junior Oratory Medals—First prize won by Matthew Lowrie, Warriors' Mark, Penn.; second, Paul Curtis Martin, Springfield, Ohio; third, Frederick Leopold Johnson, Newark, N. J.; fourth, George Alexander Armstrong, Newburg, N. Y. Class of 1869 Prize in Ethics won by Robert Comin, New Concord, Ohio. McLain Prize in Oratory won by Paul Curtis Martin. Dickson Prize in Logic won by William Elmer Ackley, Dayton, Ind. Class of 1876 Memorial Prize for Debate in Political Science won by Howard Herr Yocum, Columbia, Penn. Thomas B. Wanamaker Prize in English won by Charles Harrison Hale, Columbus, Miss. Class of 1851 Prize in Mathematics won by Daniel Edward Nevin, Pittsburg, Penn. Francis Biddle Sophomore Essay Prize won by Samuel More, '99, Trenton, N. J. New York Herald Prize in English won by Robert Comin, New Concord, Ohio; honorable mention, Frederick Walworth Brown, Manasquan, N. J. South Jersey Club Fellowship in Social Science awarded to William McNutt McElroy, St. Louis, Mo.

Class of 1877 Prize in Biology won by Henry Clay Briggs, Brooklyn, N. Y.; special prize in biology won by Arthur Doolittle; Princeton University Fellowship in Archaeology awarded to John Barclay De Coursey, Philadelphia; Bible Prizes—Pliny prize won by Thomas Sumpton Minger, Birdsboro, Penn., second, Frederick John Newton Jalandhar, India. Class of 1870 Junior Prize won by Robert Livingston Beecher, British Columbia; honorable mention, William Miller Gambell, York, Penn. Class of 1870 Sophomore English Prize won by William Magil Schultz, Dansville, Penn. Class of 1870 Prize in Anglo-Saxon won by William Miller Gambell. Fellowship in Astronomy awarded to John Reese, Pittsburg, Penn.

REQUIEM OF SCHOOL 47.

Exercises of Yesterday the Last to be Held There—Next Term a High School.

Grammar School 47, in Twelfth Street, near University Place, is to suffer obliteration as a grammar school. The young girls who yesterday morning bore away its diplomas in triumph were the last of their kind. No more such classes will graduate there at the tender age of fifteen. A high school will be opened next Fall in the famous old building. There will be new scholars, and a new teacher. Dr. Wight of Philadelphia will be Principal of the high school. Miss Felicia A. Griffin is Principal of the present grammar school.

The school has a history. Its first teacher, Miss Wadleigh, sent out its first class in 1848, and the members speak of themselves as veterans and have chosen a Wadleigh button. One of the graduates of the class of 1880, who was present yesterday, said the one regret of her life was that she did not graduate the year before.

The exercises yesterday were of unusual interest. Dr. Thomas Hunter, President of the Normal College, made the yearly address to the school. The valedictory was delivered by Georgina Elliott, and was pronounced by Miss Griffin as perhaps the best she had ever heard in the school. The Rev. George Alexander delivered the address to graduates, and School Commissioner Hugh Kelly presented the diplomas. Dr. D. E. McSweeny, School Commissioner, presided.

One of the most interesting features of the occasion was the singing of the "Battle Hymn of Twelfth Street School." Miss Wadleigh's favorite song was the "Battle Hymn of the Republic," and Mrs. Eleanor Dunn, one of the teachers, composed a song which could be sung to the same martial air. It was sung yesterday as a requiem to the old school.

The last graduating class of Grammar School No. 47 is composed of the following, who will go to the Normal School next year: Grace Albers, Mary Frances Anderson, Mary A. Burns, Alice Eulalia Codey, Anna Clinchy, Eva Edmonds, Emilie Rose Fritz, Adelelide Fitz Gerald, Geanne Fregnet, Antoinetta Forgliano, Dora S. A. Gerdes, Lucy W. Hoelz, Emma M. Kolb, Agda V. Nyblom, Juliette M. A. Pons, Margaret A. Reagan, Helen Gertrude Skelly, Dolores Sarlabous, Sophia M. Scheither, Helen Tompkins, Loretta M. Willis, Olga Christian Wolfram, and Jeannette M. Wick.

Helen Gertrude Skelly had the highest standing in each class.

Exercises at School 57.

Grammar School No. 57, Carrie S. Monfort, Principal, held its commencement exercises yesterday morning in the school building, in East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street. There were 111 graduates, 76 in the college class, 16 in the commercial class, and 19 who were graduated because of the change in the school system by the introduction of the high school.

The salutatory was delivered by Tybie Goldenson, and the valedictory by Johanna Lobsenz.

A number of the pupils recited pieces in German with good accent and inflection.

Mrs. Margaret E. Sangster made the address to the graduates. She laid stress on "thoroughness, charm, and good manners." She advised the girls to be thorough in all things, even to the details, not to be slighted, of brushing their hair carefully and neatly, and having the full complement of buttons on their shoes. Charm, she said, is woman's best quality. It is better than learning, and more attractive than beauty. "Good manners" alone result in the "manner" which distinguishes the true woman.

Commissioner William H. Hurlbut presided, and made a short address, and presented the diplomas.

Tillie Stiller, one of the graduates, gave an exhibition of her skill in violin playing.

Class Day at Stevens' Institute.

The class day exercises of the graduating students of Stevens Institute, Hoboken, took place yesterday at the residence of Mrs. M. B. Stevens, Castle Point. The call to order was made by Walter Kidde and the roll call by A. M. Orr, Jr. The class history was read by O. M. Kelly and the class prophecy by W. D. Ennis. S. P. Richardson made the class presentation. A reception followed, which was attended by the college professors, the students, and their friends.

The graduating exercises will take place at the Lyric Theatre to-night, when sixty-one students will receive the degree of Mechanical Engineer.

President Smith Resigns.

UTICA, N. Y., June 16.—At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of Colgate University yesterday afternoon, President George W. Smith handed in his resignation, owing to ill health. Mr. Smith was inaugurated President of Colgate on Nov. 14, 1895.

HELD UP IN CITY HALL PARK.

Jacob Cedar, a peddler of 15 Monroe Street, was assaulted late last night directly in front of the Third Precinct Police Station, in the City Hall Park, by two thugs.

Sergt. Murphy, who was doing desk duty at the station house, ran out just in time to seize one of the robbers. The other ran, but Sergt. Murphy called for assistance, and Patrolman John J. O'Rourke of the Second Precinct gave chase. He caught the fleeing robber at Park Place and Broadway, after a hard run.

The prisoners gave their names as William Halpin, a bicycle builder, of 59 Paterson Street, Jersey City Heights, and John Royer, plumber, 77 Lincoln Street, Jersey City Heights. Halpin protested that he was only joking. Royer admitted that his picture adorned the Rogues' Gallery.

NEW HARLEM RIVER BRIDGE.

The Horse Shoe Approach Again Adopted by the Board of Estimate After Arguments.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment gave another hearing yesterday on the question of laying out approaches to the southern end of the new Harlem River bridge, at Third Avenue. At a previous meeting the Board decided, by a vote of 3 to 2, to adopt a loop approach at Third Avenue in preference to a straight one, and in addition to the one which connects with Lexington Avenue. The property-owners petitioned for another hearing, and the Board set apart an hour from 12 to 1 o'clock yesterday to hear more arguments from Charles Blandy, who opposes the loop approach ex-Judge Hall, and others.

The horseshoe approach was again adopted by a vote of 3 to 2, Controller Fitch, Corporation Counsel Scott and President Parker voting for, and the Mayor and President Jeroloman against it.

CONVICT KILLED AT ELMIRA.

Aaron J. Van Name of Brooklyn Caught in a Revolving Shaft.

ELMIRA, N. Y., June 16.—A fatal accident occurred at the Elmira Reformatory about 8:30 o'clock this morning, by which convict No. 7,301, Aaron J. Van Name, lost his life. Van Name was received from Brooklyn, and had been an inmate of the institution about one year.

The young man was about twenty years of age, and his parents, who reside in Brooklyn, have been notified. Van Name was in the first grade.

WHY THE CUSHING IS SLOW.

Overhauling at the Norfolk Navy Yard Carelessly Done.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 16.—An investigation of the poor showing made by the torpedo boat Cushing in her recent run to Newport from New York results in the discovery that her overhauling at the Norfolk Navy Yard recently was very carelessly done, and a report to that effect was made to the department.

It was found that the diaphragm, which ought to have a place about the smoke-stack, was left off, the proper forced draught thus being prevented from reaching the engine room, and the pistons for the cylinders were insufficiently packed. This caused a considerable steam leakage and interfered with the working of the engines. None of the defects are serious, and all will be remedied by the engineer force at the torpedo station.

Equitable Commission Co. Raided.

The Equitable Commission Company, at 57 Broadway, was raided yesterday by Detective Sergeant Wade and a squad of policemen. Five men were arrested and all the contents of the place were confiscated, including the safe, books, and papers. Ten telephones were found in the offices, all of which connected with bucket shops. Seven of the alleged bucket shops are: Touson, 53 New Street; Cory, 40 Broadway; Fisher, 51 New Street; Stevens, 53 New Street; Stern, 51 New Street; Grand, 40 Broadway, and Falk, 51 New Street.

Daniel Noble in Custody.

Daniel D. Noble was arrested at Western Boulevard and Sixty-third Street last night charged with having been connected with the robbery of Messenger Hildebrand on Sept. 9 last. Hildebrand was then robbed of a satchel containing several thousand dollars, the property of Ringler's brewery. Noble was arrested on the confession of Jim Dalton, who implicated him and others in the robbery. Dalton is now in the Tombs on the same charge.

Suicide of Louis M. Pillet.

Louis M. Pillet, an artist, twenty-two years old, living with his brother, Clarence Pillet at 101 West Ninety-ninth Street, committed suicide yesterday in the Street, committed suicide yesterday by taking cyanide of potassium in the Hotel Minot, at the corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street. Mr. Pillett was employed on special work by The New York Herald, and also by Puck.

Sister and Brother Badly Burned.

Kate Yardley and her brother Sidney Yardley were badly burned yesterday by a fire in their dyeing establishment at 802 Eighth Avenue. Some clothing that had been put by the stove to dry caught fire, and the flames spread rapidly. Miss Yardley, in the excitement, brushed against the stove, and her garments also caught. She sprang through the window in her effort to escape. Her brother, in saving her, was severely burned about the hands. Miss Yardley was taken to the Roosevelt Hospital. Her condition is serious, but it is not thought that she was fatally injured.

CORNELL AT POUGHKEEPSIE

The Winners of Last Year's Boat Races Take Possession of Their Old Quarters.

TOWNSPEOPLE WELCOME THEM

Coach Courtney Explains the Many Changes in the 'Varsity Crew—Columbia, Harvard, and Pennsylvania Preparing for the Struggle of June 25.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 16.—All the fancy stores in Poughkeepsie did a rushing trade in red and white ribbon today, for the Cornell oarsmen arrived here this afternoon, and the people of Poughkeepsie, who are almost to a man stanch supporters of the Ithacans, wanted to show their colors. Cornell owes her popularity with the townspeople to three facts: She won both of last year's races; she stood loyally by Poughkeepsie when New London was trying to get the races this year, and her crews are the only ones who have their training quarters within the boundaries of the city.

The crews had a special baggage car for their shells and rowing outfit, and the oarsmen, who were in charge of Coach Charles Courtney, occupied a private coach. They were fatigued after their journey, which was a long and dusty one, having consumed since 6:30 A. M. until 4:40 P. M.

One of the freshmen substitutes, Halloway of New York, overslept himself, and Courtney left word behind for him not to come on to Poughkeepsie. "I'll bet if he rows next year he'll be on time when the crew leaves," said the coach, who believes in discipline above all things. No retinue of servants came with the Cornell boys, and the oarsmen had to fall to and work like beavers, unloading their boats and placing them in their boathouse, which is situated a short distance below the main street landing, and which the Ithacans have used for the past two years. Courtney himself took a hand in the work, although he had less than four hours' sleep last night, and was very tired.

The veteran oarsman laughed when asked about the recent shake-up in the 'Varsity crew. "There is no special significance to these changes in the boat," he said. "I am constantly shifting the men in order to find out just what combination works best together, and, besides, I want every man to have a fair trial. I am very likely to make changes in the crew right up to the day of the race.

"The 'Varsity eight will row in this order to-morrow: Bow, Wakeman; 2, Bentley; 3, Moore; 4, King; 5, Odell; 6, Oddie; 7, Savage; stroke, Briggs. The coxswain is Colson, the same little chap who steered the crew to victory last year. The freshmen crew are: Bow, Will; 2, Smallwood; 3, Windsor; 4, Gamwell; 5, Hanmer; 6, Colt, who is the Captain; 7, Ayres, and stroke, Holden, with Macmillin coxswain. Then the substitutes form a third crew.

"We have brought four shells with us. The paper boat, made by Davis of Detroit, for the 'Varsity, we left at home, as the crew could not seem to work well in it. The boat is very narrow, and carried the load a little higher than the builder figured upon, which made her unsteady. The fault was simply due to the eight's inability to keep her on her bottom. The principal boat is a new paper shell made by Watters, which is built on the same general style as last year's boat, but is about twenty-five pounds heavier.

"We shall probably use this shell in the race, and let me say if we are beaten it will not be the fault of the boat. The freshmen have the boat in which they won last year and which the 'Varsity crew of '95 used at Henley. Besides these, we have two other shells, one of which is an extra heavy boat for rough water."

The Cornell delegation will live as last year, at the Hicks House, on Prospect Street, which is about fifteen minutes' walk from the boathouse. The crews were favored with fine, smooth water for the evening practice. The Pennsylvania freshmen went out about a mile, but broke their rudder after they had gone about half a mile up the river, and had to return to the boathouse, being unable to do any more work to-day. The Quaker 'Varsity boat pulled out from the boathouse about 5 o'clock followed closely by Coach Ward on the steam yacht Willawalla, loaned to him by the owners, Frank Brothers.

The new propeller for the Ben Franklin is expected to-morrow. The crew pulled leisurely up to Crum Elbow, Ward coaching them all the way. There they turned and came back down the course, rowing a thirty-four stroke, which they increased to thirty-eight every half mile, and continued for a short distance. Ward purposes to have both crews proficient in spurts. The 'Varsity had to stop at the bridge on account of heavy swells from the ferryboat. The second crew did not go out in a shell, but worked entirely in pair-oared boats to-day.

The Harvard freshmen went over a two-mile course this evening, rowing in improved form over the past few days. They passed close to the Willawalla, and Ellis Ward remarked when he saw them, "They are a fine-looking set of youngsters." After finishing the two miles, the freshmen took a long pull, their coach, Mr. Storrow, keeping them out for an hour and a half.

Mr. Lehmann and the Harvard 'Varsity eight left the boathouse at 4 o'clock and started down over the course as if to make a time row. They were pulling a lively pace at the end of the third mile, when they had to stop on account of heavy swells from the steamboat John H. Hasbrouck. Robert Perkins, who entertained the Harvard men at his home last Sunday, was a visitor at Red Top to-day.

The freshmen were the first of the Columbia contingent to go out this evening, leaving the boathouse at 4:30 P. M. Rionda was back at No. 3, Gardner being at bow, and Machen, a 'Varsity sub, at stroke. Coach Rowles rides behind the two miles and half up the river in half-mile pieces, paying particular attention to in-board work and their tendency to meet their oars. The 'Varsity got out at 5:30, with McKay in his accustomed place at No. 4. They paddled down to Crum Elbow and rowed over the course at a thirty-two clip, at the finish they continued rowing a mile further, and were then taken aboard of the Daisy, which towed the shell back to quarters.

The West Park ministers who called on the crew on their arrival last Sunday to invite them to Sunday services in their respective churches visited the quarters today to offer spiritual consolation to Kellogg, the freshman stroke, who is sick from malaria.

People's Regatta at Philadelphia.

The people's regatta at Philadelphia, which is held yearly on the Schuylkill River, will be held this year on July 5. The day of the regatta is given up to fêtes—military parades, sham battles, balloon ascensions, field sports, and fireworks. It is expected that the day this year will be of unusual interest. Among the events already arranged for are junior single and double sculls, junior four-oared gigs and eight-oared shells, senior single and double sculls, and senior four and eight oared shells, and intermediate single and double sculls. A medal will be presented to each person winning a race.

Mrs. Manahan's Divorce Suit.

Mrs. Jeannette V. Manahan is plaintiff in a suit for absolute divorce from her husband, John A. Manahan. The suit came up some time ago before Justice Pryor, and was undefended. The Justice announced that he would grant the decree asked for when he decided the amount of alimony for Mrs. Manahan and her four children. Before the decree was signed, Mr. Manahan wrote to Justice Pryor saying the testimony against him was false. Yesterday Justice Pryor sent the case to the Special Term of the Supreme Court. Mrs. Manahan is the daughter of James Mulry, who recently died at his home, Castle Strange, County Roscommon, Ireland, leaving a million-dollar estate.

To Sing Plantation Melodies.

The Atlanta University Quartette (colored) from Atlanta, Ga., will sing old plantation melodies and selection from "Uncle Remus" to-night at 8 o'clock in the Presbyterian Church, Washington Avenue, near One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street.

Hood's Pills

Cure all liver ills, biliousness, headache, sour stomach, indigestion, constipation. They act easily, without pain or gripe. Sold by all druggists. 25c. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

MR. IVINS WILL BRING SUIT.

Intends to Make a Test Case Against the Metropolitan Traction Company—His Complaint.

Suit will shortly be brought by Lawyer William M. Ivins, formerly City Chamberlain, against the Metropolitan Traction Company as a result of his forcible ejection from one of its cars and subsequent arrest Tuesday night as told in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday.

"The questions between the company and myself," said Mr. Ivins when seen at his office yesterday, "are simply as to whether I lose my personal liberty and waive all of my individual rights when I enter one of their cars, and whether its employes may at their pleasure violently assault me for not doing their bidding.

"I shall test these question before the proper tribunals. It is disagreeable, but it is healthy. If others who suffer in the same way would do as I propose to do, the traction company nuisance would soon abate itself."

Mr. Ivins went into the details of the incident on the Columbus Avenue car from the time when he took his place on the front platform. "I rode," he said, "from Forty-fourth to Sixty-sixth Street without protest from any one, swinging around the curves, and once suffering a generous spattering of tobacco juice due to the motorman, with the assistance of the wind. I had to stand this sort of thing, walk or get out and wait indefinitely, and then pay a new fare."

He told of his ejection by violence and his discharge at the station house by the Sergeant for lack of any complaint.

"Although I was placed under arrest about 6:30 o'clock," said Mr. Ivins, "the conductor did not go to the station house to make complaint until near midnight, and he was surprised when he learned that I had not been detained there at his pleasure.

"The whole situation," he added, "beautifully illustrates the outrageousness of the present system of passenger transportation, and the fact that a passenger is not safe from the insolence and attack by servants of the company. It also incidentally illustrates the excellence of our police system, where a man may be assaulted by five or six others and then arrested, while they are allowed to go."

SCHOENFELD BREAKS DOWN.

Nervous Collapse of the Leader of the Striking Tailors When Victory Is Almost Won.

Leader Meyer Schoenfeld has suffered a nervous collapse, and Tuesday evening, while he was addressing a mass meeting of striking tailors at 50 Essex Street, he fell to the floor in a dead faint. His friends ran up, and after applying restoratives a physician was sent for and he was taken home. His physician, Dr. C. P. Kornreich, said yesterday that unless he takes absolute rest for some time at least he is likely to lose his reason.

Fortunately for the strikers, most of the contractors have by this time yielded and signed the agreements with the union. A number of contractors signed yesterday.

It was reported yesterday that the cloak manufacturers have refused to treat with the Cloakmakers' Union, which is demanding an increase of wages. The cloakmakers will hold a mass meeting Tuesday to decide when to begin a strike. There are about 12,000 cloakmakers in this city and Brooklyn.

PLASTERERS ARE AGGRESSIVE.

Strikes Ordered Against Stubborn Employers Even in New Jersey.

The journeymen plasterers are following up their employers out of town, for they ordered strikes yesterday in buildings at Livingston, N. J., a suburb of Orange, where Contractor Thompson has several jobs.

The Master Plasterers' Association met in the afternoon at the Building Trades Club, but the members said that no action was taken. It was reported that arrangements are under way to bring non-union men from other cities to take the places of the strikers. Commissioner Webster of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration called yesterday on the Board of Walking Delegates and offered the services of the board to arbitrate the plasterers' strike, but he was told that there was no need for his services yet.

CHANGE IN MAGISTRATES' BOARD

Wentworth Elected President and Eben Demarest Clerk.

At a meeting of the Board of City Magistrates Tuesday night there was held an executive session, which the board said would deal with only routine business. It now turns out that at this meeting the board was reorganized for the year.

Magistrate Wentworth succeeds Charles A. Flammer as President of the board. Eben Demarest was elected in place of John S. Tebbets as Secretary. Mr. Demarest is Chief Clerk of the Jefferson Market Court.

PLUMBERS ARE PHOTOGRAPHED.

Camera Did the Important Work of the Convention Yesterday.

The great event of the day at the convention of the National Master Plumbers' Association yesterday was the taking of a photograph of all the delegates and their wives. The photographer, who placed his camera on the platform had his hands full placing the people in position so that all their faces should appear in the picture. It took him over half an hour to do this.

The business of the convention was then resumed. The Secretary of the Ohio Association said that for the past six months the plumbing industry there had been dull. Reports from Tennessee, Arkansas, and Minnesota were very favorable. The New York Association reported that while the past year had been a hard one for organizing, owing to the depression in business, the plumbing laws of the State were satisfactory. The Vice President of the Maine Association said Maine was not a good State for plumbers on account of the prohibition law there.

Mineola's Annual Fair.

The annual fair of the Queens County Agricultural Society began at Mineola, L. I., yesterday. There was an attendance of about 3,000 persons. The owners whose horses won were as follows: The free-for-all pacing, 2:28 class, purse $200, was won by John F. Romson. Thomas W. Williams took the first heat; time—2:25½; 2:21; 2:23¾; 2:20½. The 2:20 class, purse $300, was won by E. C. Moser in three straight heats. F. G. Lemmerman was second; time—2:21¾; 2:24½; 2:23¾. The free-for-all, foals of 1895, purse $150, was won by John W. Driscoll in three straight heats; time—2:23½; 2:25¾; 2:20½.

Alfred Trumble Found Dead.

Alfred Trumble, fifty-three years old editor of The Collector, a periodical of art criticism, was found dead yesterday morning in his room at 454 East Twenty-fourth Street. He was discovered by his housekeeper, who suspected that there was something wrong when Mr. Trumble did not come down stairs at the usual time. Trumble had lived in the house for a long time. The evening before his death he spent in reading, and retired early. He was at one time well-known newspaper reporter, and had lately started The Collector. An inquiry into the cause of his death will be made by the Coroner.

Caving Bank Hurt Two Men.

John Hannin and John Dunn were badly injured yesterday by the caving in of the side of an excavation being made for the foundation of the Church of the Divine Paternity, at the corner of Seventy-sixth Street and Central Park West. Hannin was injured internally, and may die. Dunn's condition is said to be not serious. Michael Sweeney, the contractor in charge of the workmen, was arrested and paroled at Yorkville Court.

$800,000 Failure in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, June 16.—Papers were filed with the County Clerk to-day, giving the schedule of assets and liabilities of the firm of Plumb, Burdict & Barnard, nut and bolt manufacturers, who yesterday asked for and were granted a receiver. The liabilities reach close on $800,000.

City Gains the Dean Suit.

The city yesterday achieved a victory in Judge Freedman's court in the case in which William F. Dean was the plaintiff. The verdict was for the city, and the amount $18,000.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Certificate of Organization of the Sante Fe Pacific Railroad Company Filed Yesterday.

A BRANCH OF THE ATCHISON

Formed to Carry the Franchises and Property of the Atlantic and Pacific—Transfer of the Railroad to be Made June 30.

A certificate of organization was filed yesterday in the office of the Secretary of the Interior at Washington, creating a new corporation under the name of the Santa Fé Pacific Railroad Company.

This company is formed under an act of Congress approved March 3, 1897, to hold and carry on the franchises and property of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company which were recently acquired at foreclosure sale in the interest of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company. Its stock and bonds are to be pledged under the general mortgage of the Atchison Company. It is expected that formal transfer of the road heretofore known as the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad will be made by Receiver C. W. Smith to the Santa Fé Pacific Railroad Company at midnight on June 30, next.

The Directors of the new company are Aldace F. Walker, R. Somers Hayes, Victor Morawetz, Edward P. Ripley, Edward J. Berwind, H. Rieman Duval, Thomas P. Fowler, Edward N. Gibbs, George C. Haven, Benjamin P. Cheney, George A. Nickerson, William Rotch, and Charles S. Gleed. The officers elected are as follows: Chairman of the Board—Aldace F. Walker; President—Edward P. Ripley; Third Vice President—Paul Morton; General Manager—W. G. Nevin; General Counsel—Victor Morawetz; General Solicitor—E. D. Kenna; General Auditor—H. C. Whitehead; Controller—J. P. Whitehead; Secretary and Treasurer—G. Holterhoff, Jr.; Assistant Secretary—L. C. Deming; Assistant Treasurer—H. W. Gardiner.

The Atchison system, as now constituted, will be divided for operating purposes into three divisions: 1. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé proper, 4,542 miles; J. J. Frey, General Manager; H. U. Mudge, General Superintendent. 2. The Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé Railway, 1,058 miles; L. J. Polk, General Manager; C. F. Resseguie, General Superintendent. 3. Santa Fé, Pacific and Southern California, 1,317 miles; W. G. Nevin, General Manager; W. G. Wells, General Superintendent. After July 1 reports of system earnings and expenses will include the roads and mileage above stated.

SYSTEMATIC ROBBERY REPORTED.

Fictitious Names and Those of the Dead on Atchison Pay Rolls.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 16.—Officials of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company have suspected for some time that fictitious names and the names of dead men have been carried on the pay rolls. It is rumored that the company has been robbed of thousands of dollars; that one official has already been discharged, and that others are to follow.

The investigation is conducted in Topeka in secrecy, and officials of the Santa Fé refuse to discuss it.

A RATE WAR THREATENED.

The Alton and Northwestern Take Sides with Union Pacific.

CHICAGO, June 16.—The situation in railroad circles here grows more interesting. Late this afternoon the Alton and Northwestern Roads announced that they would side with the Union Pacific. The lines have not withdrawn from the Western Passenger Association, but their action amounts to practically the same thing.

A meeting of the legislative officers will be held to-morrow and an attempt made to patch up a peace, but if it is not successful it is difficult to see how a war in passenger rates covering all the territory between Chicago and Ogden can be avoided.

Dividends of Maine Roads.

AUGUSTA, Me., June 16.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Dexter and Newport Railroad Company to-day a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. was declared, and arrangements with the Maine Central Railroad were announced for taking up bonds amounting to $175,000, issued thirty years ago by the Dexter and Newport Railroad. The road will be mortgaged to the Portland Trust Company, the bonds to be guaranteed by the Maine Central Railroad.

At the semi-annual meeting of the Directors of the Dexter and Piscataquis Railroad Company to-day a dividend of 2½ per cent. was declared.

Railroad Men and Matters.

S. H. H. Clarke, President of the Union Pacific Railway, and one of its receivers, is quite ill at his home in St. Louis. He is under the treatment of a specialist in diseases of the throat and lungs. As soon as possible, it is the intention to move the patient to some place in the West where the climate is dry.

E. O. Hopkins, receiver of the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville Railway, has filed his report for May. It shows receipts of $91,070.90, and disbursements of $77,704.97, making a balance on hand at the end of the month of $22,152. Since Jan. 13, 1894, the road has received $4,493,383.07, and the disbursements have been $4,471,231.03.

Judge Knowlton, in the Suffolk (Mass.) Supreme Court yesterday, decided that the fund of $16,000 held by Joseph H. Gray, trustee for the mortgage bondholders of the old Massachusetts Railroad Company, belongs to the Boston and Maine Railroad Company, as the lessee of the Central Massachusetts Company, which was the reorganization of the old Massachusetts Central.

The Central Michigan Railway Company, which is working on a line of railroad from Lake Michigan to the coal fields of Indiana and Ohio, has purchased $200,000 worth of receiver property and dockage in Milwaukee for terminals. The road expects to have its lake line between Milwaukee and Grand Haven in operation before next Winter. The road is to be about 360 miles in length, and a large part of it has been graded and the entire right of way secured.

Sharkey Off to Ireland.

Thomas Sharkey, the pugilist, left for Southampton yesterday on the St. Paul. He is going to Dundalk County, Ireland, to visit his parents, whom he has not seen for fourteen years. His manager, Dan Lynch, Sem Austin, Dick Moore, Tom Lansing, and other prominent sporting men were on the pier to see him off. Sharkey will return to this country when his manager sends word that a fight with any of the big pugilistic stars can be arranged.

Sisters to Nurse the Sick.

Eighteen Sisters of the Order of Poor Handmaids of Christ arrived from Antwerp yesterday on the Red Star steamship Friesland. They come from various German cities for the purpose of nursing the sick in St. Joseph's Hospital, Fort Wayne, Ind. Four of the party are already residents of this country, having left Chicago for Europe several months ago to escort their new sisters to the West.

Valuable Horses Burned to Death.

A frame stable, located at 23 Harmon Avenue, Jersey City, and used by Michael V. Murphy and Thomas Hannigan, was destroyed by fire at midnight on Tuesday. There were five horses in the stable at the time, and two of them were burned to death. Both were owned by Mr. Murphy. One was a stallion, valued at $1,000. The other was a road horse, valued at $500.

Will Elect J. D. Bell's Successor.

The new Democratic General Committee of Kings County will meet to-night to organize and elect officers. It was said yesterday that James Moffat of the Twenty-fifth Ward will be elected Chairman to succeed James D. Bell.

When Tired Out

Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. M. H. HENRY, New York, says: "When completely tired out by prolonged wakefulness and overwork, it is of the greatest value to me. As a beverage it possesses charms beyond anything I know of in the form of medicine."

CALLED THEM "GOOD THINGS."

Begging-Letter Swindler Run to Earth in Jersey City—Evidence Found in His Possession.

A man of good appearance, who gave his name as John R. Stuart and described himself as an M. B. C. M. of the University of Aberdeen, Scotland, was arraigned before Police Justice Nevin, in Jersey City, yesterday, charged with trying to swindle by fictitious appeals for aid.

In Stuart's pockets were found twenty letters, directed to as many different persons, but which he had not mailed. There were also several telegrams and letters to persons to whom he had written, showing that they had responded to appeals. There were also other letters written by Stuart to friends in which persons who had helped were described as "good things." Among these were Col. Edwin A. Stevens of Hoboken and Dr. Leonard J. Gordon of Jersey City, who had helped him.

Justice Nevin found Stuart guilty and sentenced him to pay a fine of $10 or stand committed to the county jail for sixty days. Up to a late hour last night no one had appeared to pay the fine.

Among the unmailed letters found on Stuart was the following, directed to Charles A. Dana of The New York Sun:

FATAL DOSE OF MORPHINE.

Miss Hall of Toronto Took Too Much of the Poison.

Miss Sarah Hall, who lived in an apartment house at 428 Amsterdam Avenue, died late Tuesday night from an overdose of morphine. There seems to be some mystery about the death. She went by the name of Hall, or Howe, and the latter was on her door plate. A colored woman who lived with her said that Miss Hall became addicted to the morphine habit several months ago.

A man who refused to give his name called at the house yesterday and said that Miss Hall's home was in Toronto, Canada, and that she had come to this city because of family trouble. When Miss Hall found that she had taken an overdose of morphine she sent for Mrs. J. Williams, a trained nurse; but it was too late. Deputy Coroner O'Hanlon held an autopsy last night and decided that death was due to morphine poisoning. The body will be sent to Toronto.

AMERICAN MEAT PRODUCTS.

Minister Storer Will Work to Modify European Discrimination.

Bellamy Storer, the new United States Minister to Belgium, who left for his post yesterday morning on the American Line steamer St. Paul, said that after the Queen's jubilee the United States Ambassadors to Great Britain and Germany will co-operate with him in taking vigorous steps to secure a modification of the laws in those countries against American sheep, cattle, and meat products, which now mean a loss to American interests of millions of dollars a year.

"This action," continued Mr. Storer, "will be simultaneous, and the United States Government will do its utmost to have the discriminating laws of European countries against our meats changed. Great Britain and Germany virtually control Belgium, and all three are influenced to discriminate against American meats by the agrarian element in their Parliaments. They claim that our sheep, cattle, and meats are not sufficiently protected against disease and say they must have their own inspection, which acts as a prohibition of the importing of our products."

BLUM ON TRIAL FOR ARSON.

Morris Schoenholz Objects to His Wife Hearing Him Testify.

The trial of Max Blum, seventy years old, charged with arson in the third degree, was opened yesterday before Justice Fursman, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. Blum is accused of causing the burning of 679 Broadway on the night of Aug. 24, 1894, and collecting $6,000 insurance.

Assistant District Attorney Milliken, for the prosecution, said Blum was convicted of arson in Philadelphia, and sent to the penitentiary for four years before he came to New York. Morris Schoenholz, who is now serving a sentence in Sing Sing for arson, testified that Blum had sent him to

RUSHING THE TARIFF BILL

Dairy, Meat, and Farm Products, Fish, Fruit, and Nuts Acted on in the Senate.

MAY NOT PUT A TAX ON TEA

The Paragraph Goes Over, and Mr. Allison Hopes the Duty May Be Dispensed With—Salt Stays on the Dutiable List.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The Senate met at 11 o'clock to-day and will continue meeting at that hour until the Tariff bill has passed. The attendance was meagre, and it was noticeable that there were more Democrats than Republicans present. The Tariff bill was taken up at 11:10 A. M. At the suggestion of Mr. Jones (Ark.) an arrangement was made by which the Senate after agreeing to several amendments might return and secure a vote on six or more at a time. The consideration of the agricultural schedule was continued. The first contest was over condensed milk. Mr. Jones moved to make the rate 20 per cent. ad valorem, which was lost.

Mr. Vest moved to put cabbages on the free list. Lost. When cider was reached, Mr. Vest said he "drew the line at cider." After three weeks of arduous labor the Democrats had succeeded in only one instance in securing a slight reduction, and he appealed to New England to come to the rescue of cider, "the liquor of our boyhood, the beverage which cheers but not inebriates, which sparkles in every New England festival, and in the West and the South, wherever the apple is raised and used." If there was a temperance man on the Republican side of the chamber, to him Mr. Vest appealed. He had been in Europe, and had seen there that the use of light wines, beer, and cider was the right road to temperance, and he was sorry he was not there now instead of struggling hopelessly with the tariff.

"Give up the struggle," suggested Mr. Frye, amid laughter.

Mr. Vest's Plea for Cider.

"We cannot always give things up," replied Mr. Vest; "every public man has sometimes to take hold of a 'live wire,' and cannot let go. My friend from Maine with a strong disposition to piscatorial exercises is compelled to stay here to wrestle with financial and economic questions."

Mr. Vest spoke of the drink of our childhood, and said Noah had never joined the Sons of Temperance. "It would have been better if he had," Mr. Platt (Conn.) suggested.

"But he did not join them," insisted Mr. Vest.

The amendment of Mr. Vest was disagreed to, yeas, 21; nays, 28.

In the paragraph on eggs, not otherwise provided for, Mr. Vest moved to reduce the rate from 5 cents to 3 cents per dozen. Rejected.

The next paragraph was changed, on motion of Mr. Allison, to read: "Eggs, yolk of, 25 per cent. ad valorem; albumen, eggs, or dried blood, 3 cents per pound; dried blood when soluble, 1½ cents per pound."

In the paragraph on hay Mr. Allison withdrew the committee amendment, leaving the House rate of $4 per ton. Mr. Jones moved to reduce the rate to $2 per ton; disagreed to, yeas, 25; nays, 28.

On honey, Mr. Vest moved to reduce the rate from 20 cents per gallon to 10 cents; disagreed to.

Brewers Want Less Duty on Hops.

On hops, Mr. Jones (Ark.) moved to reduce the committee rate from 12 cents to 8 cents per pound. Mr. Jones said the import of hops was infinitesimal, so little revenue could be derived from the duty. American hops were exported in large quantities and controlled the world's market. Mr. Vest submitted a memorial from New York and St. Louis brewers urging that the rate be placed at 8 cents. The memorial urged that foreign hops were essential to produce certain flavors to beer. Mr. Jones's amendment was disagreed to, yeas, 22; nays, 28. The committee rate of 12 cents per pound was then agreed to.

Mr. Allison offered an additional clause to the hop paragraph as follows:

"Hop extract and lupulin, 50 per cent. ad valorem."

Mr. Allison explained that hop extract was a medicinal preparation. The new clause was agreed to.

On onions Mr. Vest moved to reduce the rate from 40 to 20 cents per bushel. He said the Bermuda onion came here in the Winter months and did not come in competition with our crop of onions. The effect, therefore, was to raise the price of this vegetable, one of the most wholesome grown, without affording any protection. The amendment was rejected. On motion of Mr. Allison the House provision on garlic was restored and the rate changed to ¾ cent per pound.

On pease Mr. Allison proposed a committee modification, making the rate on pease, green in bulk, &c., 30 cents per bushel; dried pease, 30 cents; split pease, 40 cents; agreed to. Mr. Vest moved to place green pease on the free list. Rejected.

Thirty Per Cent. Duty on Flowers.

Mr. Allison offered a new paragraph, covering flowers as follows: Orchids, drosinas, chrotons, azaleas, 30 per cent. ad valorem; tulips, hyacinths, narcissus, jonquils, lilies, lilies of the valley, and all bulb and bulbous roots used for growing flowers, 30 per cent. ad valorem; natural flowers, preserved or fresh for decorative purposes 30 per cent. ad valorem.

This caused a lively contest. "I am bound to say that this is an outrage," declared Mr. Vest. "That we should place a tax on the flowers brought into our homes, and to adorn our dead, is an outrage. It is simply designed to allow these nursery men to raise their prices." He went on to state in humorous vein the high prices of roses, from 25 cents to $1 each. He had recently escaped from a flower store before being charged 25 cents for smelling a rose.

"What will our Republican friends tax next?" asked Mr. Vest. "Will it be the air we breathe? Will they be taking the atmosphere and taxing the oxygen and hydrogen and nitrogen because they are raw materials." [Laughter.]

Mr. Allison briefly answered that orchids were hardly a flower to be found in the poor man's home. He pointed out that the law of 1894 included a number of these flowers, and this was merely a broadening of the law.

"How about the daisy?" asked Mr. Gray, (Del.)

"We have not included that," answered Mr. Allison.

Mr. Jones (Ark.) protested against making it a crime for our people to beautify and decorate their homes and bring a little brightness into them. He moved to strike out the clause beginning: "Tulips, hyacinths, &c." Rejected—25 to 33. Mr. Allison's new paragraph was then agreed to.

On stocks, seedlings, &c., Mr. Allison, for the committee, proposed several changes, making the rate on stocks, cuttings, &c., of myrobolan plum, or mohaleb, or mazzard cherry, 50 cents and 15 per cent. ad valorem per 1,000 plants; stocks, &c., of pear, apple, quince, or St. Julien plum, $1 and 15 per cent. ad valorem per 1,000 plants; rose plants, 2½ cents each.

Sugar Amendment Introduced.

At this point Mr. Pettus (Ala.) gave notice of an amendment to the sugar schedule, making unlawful the importation of sugar by any trust or combination formed in restraint of trade or to increase the price of sugar. The amendment provides that such sugar, when imported, shall be forfeited to the Government, and that the Attorney-General shall take steps to enforce this forfeiture. The debate then proceeded on the paragraph as to nursery stock.

Mr. Vest declared that the nurserymen were now proposing to say what kind of cherries and small fruits the people were to grow. It was, he asserted, protection run to a madness never seen outside of an insane asylum. A particular cherry tree was picked out and an enormous duty put on it. If Eve had found cherries instead of apples in the Garden of Eden, Mr. Vest said he would not have blamed her for taking a bite. Mr. Vest moved to strike out the entire paragraph. Disagreed to. The paragraph, with the proposed changes, was then agreed to.

House Rate Left on Potatoes.

On potatoes, Mr. Allison withdrew the committee amendment of 20 cents per bushel, leaving the House rate of 25 cents per bushel. Mr. Jones (Ark.) moved to reduce the rate to 15 cents per bushel. Mr. Vest said this vegetable did not come into competition with our crop of potatoes. Mr. Jones's amendment was rejected, and the paragraph as changed by Mr. Allison was agreed to.

On seeds, Mr. Hawley (Conn.) said he would address a few affectionate remarks to the Finance Committee against the committee change reducing the House rate on seeds, not specially provided for, from 40 to 25 per cent. ad valorem.

Mr. Lindsay (Ky.) pointed out that "blue grass seed" was on the free list, so that New England ought to be satisfied with 25 per cent. on their seeds. The seed paragraph finally went over.

Straw, $1.50 per ton, was agreed to; also teazles and vegetables.

This brought the Senate to the fish paragraphs.

The committee amendment to Paragraph 255, relating to anchovies, sardines, &c., was agreed to, with a change making the clause apply to these fish in bottles and jars, as well as boxes.

Paragraph 256, relating to fresh water fish, was agreed to as reported at ¼ cent per pound, fresh herring being excepted.

In Paragraph 257 the committee amendment was agreed to, making the rate on pickled or salted herring ½ cent per pound, and on fresh herring ¼ cent per pound.

The committee amendment to Paragraph 258, fish in barrels, was agreed to with modifications. The House paragraphs 259 and 260 were struck out as reported. They cover the retaliatory provision on fish, elsewhere provided for, and shell fish in cans.

California Zante Currants.

Fruits and nuts were then taken up. On Paragraph 261 Mr. Allison proposed changes including peaches, currants, quinces, cherries, and plums, with green or ripe apples and pears at 25 cents per bushel, and adding cranberries at 25 per cent. ad valorem. These were agreed to, and a motion by Mr. Vest to make the rate on fruit 20 per cent. was rejected.

The committee amendment to Paragraph 262, relating to comfits, preserved fruits, &c., was agreed to with minor modification as to the amount of alcohol.

Paragraph 263, figs, &c., was changed on motion of Mr. Allison, so that the rate on figs, plums, prunes, and prunelles is 2 cents per pound; raisins and other dried grapes, 2½ cents per pound; olives, 25 cents per gallon. In this paragraph the item of Zante currants, 2 cents per pound, occasioned a lengthy discussion. Mr. Mills (Texas) maintained that these currants came exclusively from the Island of Zante, while the California Senators—White and Perkins—insisted that these currants were a leading product of California. Mr. White reinforced his assertion by a box of Zante currants from California and a currant bush in bloom.

Mr. Perkins declared that the production of raisins and currants in California was revolutionizing the trade of the world. Mr. Jones (Ark.) moved an amendment making the rates 1½ cents per pound on figs, plums, prunes, prunelles, raisins, and other dried grapes, and 20 per cent. ad valorem on Zante currants.

Mr. White (Cal.) urged that if the bill was to provide tariff duties, then the rate of 2 cents should be retained on Zante currants. After he had spoken at some length, Mr. Hoar (Mass.) asked: "Is the Senator for the duty or against it?"

"For the duty," answered Mr. White.

"I asked," said Mr. Hoar, "much as Gen. Taylor used the bloodhounds—not to worry the Indians, but to find out where they were."

Mr. Jones's amendment was rejected without division, and the paragraph as amended by Mr. Allison was agreed to. Paragraph 264 (grapes in barrels, &c.,) was agreed to as reported at 20 cents per cubic foot.

Measurement of Fruit by Weight.

On oranges, lemons, limes, grape fruit, and pomelos the committee had substituted the rate of 1 cent per pound for the House rate of ¾ cent on the fruit and 30 per cent. ad valorem on the boxes, &c. The paragraph caused some discussion.

Mr. Jones (Ark.) argued that the measurement of fruit by weight was unwise.

Mr. MacLaurin (S. C.) presented a statement showing that the proposed rate would be prohibitory on foreign oranges, lemons, &c.

Mr. Gray (Del.) characterized this as a wanton and cruel tax on the poorer people of the country, showing the devastating effects of protection carried to an extreme. These rates, he declared, were devised solely for a greedy and selfish interest. The consumer, including the fever-stricken hospital patient, had been forgotten. The increase was more than 400 per cent. on the present law, and more than 200 per cent. over the McKinley law.

Mr. Perkins (Cal.) championed the interests of the citrous fruit growers of California. He said that the price of foreign lemons was put up when there was a serious need of them in the hospitals. Much of this class of fruit brought disease, and had to be condemned by the authorities.

Mr. White (Cal.) also supported the proposed rates, differing with his Democratic associates in their statement that the duty would be excessive.

The paragraph was then agreed to as reported.

On Paragraph 266, orange peel or lemon peel, preserved, &c., and cocoanut meat, the committee rate was changed on motion of Mr. Allison, to 2½ cents per pound, the remainder of the paragraph being agreed to.

Pineapples went over at the request of Mr. Quay.

On almonds, the rates were changed on motion of Mr. Allison, to 3 cents per pound on unshelled almonds, and 6 cents on shelled almonds.

Filberts and walnuts were agreed to as reported; also peanuts, and nuts of all kinds not specially provided for.

Meat Products Considered.

Meat products were next considered.

On bacon and hams Mr. Vest moved to substitute 20 per cent. ad valorem for the House rate of 5 cents per pound; disagreed to.

Paragraphs as to fresh beef, &c., prepared meat, and dead game, were agreed to.

Extract of meat went over at the request of Mr. Jones, (Ark.)

On lard Mr. Vest moved to reduce the rate from 2 cents to 1 cent. Rejected.

Poultry was agreed to at 3 cents per pound on live, and 5 cents on dressed.

Tallow went over on the request of Mr. Foraker, (Ohio.)

On chicory root the House provision was restored, and the rate on chicory root changed to 2½ cents per pound. On the paragraph on chocolate and cocoa, the committee amendment was modified on motion of Mr. Allison, increasing the rate to 2½ cents per pound on the article valued under 15 cents per pound, and adding powdered cocoa, unsweetened, at 5 cents per pound.

Cocoa butter was agreed to as reported; also dandelion root, prepared acorns, and substitutes for coffee.

Rate Fixed on Salt.

Paragraph 283, fixing the rate on salt in bags at 12 cents per 100 pounds, and in bulk 8 cents per 100, occasioned strong opposition. Mr. Vest said free salt, free lumber, free wool, and the income tax were the features which reconciled him to the Wilson bill. Salt was one of the great preservatives of nature, like the air and water, and yet an excessive duty was to be placed on it.

Mr. Vest moved to strike out the entire salt paragraph, with a view to placing salt on the free list.

Mr. Jones (Ark.) said that with salt on the free list the American industry had thrived, large investments being made, as the American product controlled the home market. There was not a provision in the bill, he said, so utterly indefensible. He hoped that the patriotism of the Senate would stand against this monstrous proposition.

Mr. Vest's motion to strike out the paragraph was disagreed to; yeas, 24; nays, 31, Mr. McEnery voting in the negative with the Republicans.

Starch, dexterine, and spices were agreed to as reported.

The paragraph placing a duty on tea at 10 cents per pound until Jan. 1, 1900, went over at the request of Mr. Allison. He said the paragraph had been proposed merely as a temporary measure, and he hoped it would be possible to dispense with the duty.

Mr. Mills (Tex.) gave notice of an amendment to the bill, providing that only 75 per cent. of the duties shall be levied against countries whose mints are open to the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

The bill was laid aside at 5 o'clock, and a message from the President was announced.

Mr. Davis (Minn.) immediately secured an executive session.

At 5:35 P. M. the Senate adjourned.

HIDDEN SUGAR PROTECTION.

The Tariff Reform Committee Analyzes Senator Aldrich's Analysis and Discovers Important Omissions.

To the Hon. Donelson Caffery:

Dear Sir—The duties in the amended Senate schedule being entirely specific, it is plainly evident that the amount of protection given to the Sugar Trust is to be determined by the number of pounds of raw sugar required to make 100 pounds refined. Senator Aldrich has stated specifically that the first Senate schedule was based upon the allowance for drawbacks made by the Treasury Department, and it is evident, from all the calculations made by the advocates of the amended schedule, that it also rests upon the same basis. It therefore becomes necessary to examine into the accuracy of the figures upon which these calculations depend.

Senator Aldrich stated in his speech of May 25:

"As a basis for the calculation of the number of pounds of sugar of each polariscopic test required to make 100 pounds of refined sugar, I have taken the statement of the Treasury Department, promulgated June 25, 1896, Department Circular No. 102. I assume there will be no question as to its accuracy. The computations have been confirmed by various statements furnished by the Appraiser's office in New York.

"For illustration, I will take an analysis of sugar tested 88 degrees, made by the chemist in charge of the sugar laboratory in New York. This sugar contained 74-100 per cent. of ash, 4.13 per cent. of invert sugar, and an out-turn of 81.85 per cent. of crystallized sugar. Of this sugar it would take 122.17 pounds to make 100 pounds of refined sugar. The Treasury estimate is 122.41 for this test. It will be noticed that this sugar contained 4.13 per cent. of invert sugar. This invert sugar becomes syrup in the process of refining, and is worth from one-half to three-fourths of a cent a pound. The result in this case would probably be a fair estimate of the average result of the value of the residuum of invert sugar contained in all cane sugars testing in the neighborhood of 89 degrees. The value of this syrup would not appreciably affect differentials."

This statement is lacking in several particulars. It leaves unaccounted for 6.15 pounds of crystallizable sugar. If his sample tested 88 degrees, it contained 88 per cent. of crystallizable suger. He says that it yielded 81.85 per cent. Where is the remaining 6.15 per cent.? The invert sugar is not a part of this, because invert sugar does not materially affect a polariscope. As a matter of fact, 3.70 of the 6.15 per cent. is held in chemical combination with the seventy-four one hundredths per cent. of ash or salts. The most of this 6.15 per cent. is, in practice, either made into crystallizable sugar, or, with the invert sugar, into low-grade sugars and syrups.

Here, then, is 6.15 per cent. of crystallizable and 4.13 per cent. of invert sugar, every bit of which is worked into valuable product, and a great part of which is in practice made into refined sugar almost as valuable as granulated. We do not agree with Mr. Aldrich that these products are unimportant, and do "not appreciably affect differentials." Mr. Aldrich, in fact, ignores 10.28 pounds for every 81.85 pounds of product for which he accounts. In this one item alone may be concealed a greater amount of protection than many protection Senators would be willing to grant.

Recurring to the basis of the pending schedule, the absurdity of the figures is evidenced by the regular market quotations for raw and refined sugars. According to the figures upon which the present schedule claims to be based—the Treasury Department allowances—it should take 120.54 pounds raw sugar, testing 89 degrees, to make 100 pounds of refined. Raw sugar of this grade, according to the statement of General Appraiser Sharretts, is now worth $1.90 per 100 pounds. If it actually took 120.54 pounds to make 100 pounds of granulated, the cost of the raw material alone from which to make the 100 pounds of refined sugar would be $2.29; while, according to the same authority, the actual market price of refined granulated at this time was $2.30. Manifestly therefore, the 100 pounds of refined sugar must have been made from considerably less than 120.54 pounds of raw sugar. We were at that time importing large quantities of raw beet sugar from Germany, when we might, according to prices above, just as well have been importing refined sugar at the same price. This is a reductio ad absurdum of the most glaring kind. It reaches conclusions which are directly opposed to both facts and common sense.

In view of the above presentation of what we believe to be the facts, on behalf of the Tariff Reform Committee of the Reform Club, we request you to renew your challenge to the supporters of the proposed sugar tariff. We are convinced that there are gross errors in the basis of their calculations, as partially indicated above, and that there is a very great amount of protection concealed therein in addition to that avowedly given.

In view of the magnitude of the public and private interests at stake in this matter, surely there should be no question as to the fundamental facts on which the discussion rests. Yours truly,

CALVIN TOMKINS,
Chairman Tariff Reform Committee.

CANADA MEETS OUR DUTIES

Will Regulate the Tariff on Coal According to the Action of Congress.

OTTAWA, Ontario, June 16.—In the House of Commons last night Mr. Fielding, Minister of Finance, referred to a statement previously made by him in which he had said that in the event of the United States duty on coal being increased to 75 cents per ton, as proposed in the Dingley bill, it would be necessary for Canada to impose a duty on both bituminous and anthracite coal. He said the Government adhered to that view. The Canadian Government had, however, noticed that as soon as the statement was made a movement in the right direction had occurred at Washington, where the Tariff bill has been so amended as to provide that the coal duty should be only 60 cents per ton from countries which imposed no higher duty. The Canadian Government proposed to meet this in the right spirit.

As the American duty, as proposed, was now 60 cents per ton on the long ton, he proposed to make a corresponding reduction on the Canadian duty. He would also go a step further, and add a provision that if the United States would reduce their duty to 40 cents, the Canadian duty would be reduced to meet it, and this provision would be inserted in the Tariff bill. He did this on the assumption that the American authorities were disposed to have the duty at 60 cents or less.

This Parliament is to end close in a few days, and it was necessary to have the matter settled now, and this was the way the Government proposed to do it. If it should so happen that the Americans receded from their present movement and returned to their 75 cents per ton, that would reopen the whole subject.

JAMAICA WILL FIGHT BACK.

Duties on Our Products to be Restored by the Council.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—In anticipation of the passage of the pending Tariff bill by Congress, the Legislative Council of Jamaica has taken up a bill on its own account, and, according to the view of United States Commercial Agent Walton at Port Antonio, duties on articles imported from the United States are to be largely increased, with the expectation that later on a reciprocity treaty may be negotiated.

The duties remitted under the old reciprocity treaty of 1890 were not restored after that treaty was destroyed through the United States Tariff act of 1894, and it is now believed that the duties will be restored to at least what they were before that treaty went into effect.

ACCUSES HIMSELF OF MURDER.

W. Kappel Denies Theft in Rochester, but Says He Once Killed a Man.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 16.—After being arraigned in the County Court to-day for grand larceny in stealing a bicycle, to which charge he pleaded not guilty, William Kappel of this city confessed to having murdered a man in Syracuse two years ago. He does not know the man's name

They were riding on a freight train and got into a quarrel. The stranger came at Kappel with a stick, and Kappel struck him with a club, killing him. He buried the body and at night exhumed it, and, after tying a stone about the neck threw it into Onondaga Lake. Kappel wants to pay the penalty of his crime, saying it has preyed on his mind long enough. Kappel has a sister living in Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, June 16.—A. J. Rosentretter, brother-in-law of Kappel, says that the latter came here about two years ago this month and remained a couple of months, working in Rosentretter's bicycle repair shop. He acted peculiarly, and Mr. Rosentretter is of the opinion that Kappel was always slightly mentally deranged.

Coroner Weaver says no unidentified body has been recovered within the last two years that would indicate any foul play.

Japan to Subsidize Sealers.

VICTORIA, B. C., June 16.—A. R. Milne, Collector of Customs, is in receipt of a letter from Hakodate, in which it is stated that the Japanese Diet has passed a bill to subsidize sealers. This is expected to cause the transfer of many British sealers to the Japanese flag.

Mr. Hill to Speak at Oswego.

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 16.—Ex-Senator David B. Hill has accepted an invitation to deliver the Fourth of July oration in this city on July 5.

Largest Assortment of
STRAW HATS
on Earth, at a
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SIX STORES:—
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On a red hot day Hires Rootbeer stands between you and the distressing effects of the heat.
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cools the blood, tones the stomach, invigorates the body, fully satisfies the thirst. A delicious, sparkling, temperance drink of the highest medicinal value.
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BIRTHMARKS ARE UNPLEASANT
and sometimes disfiguring. Dermatologist Woodbury, 127 West 42d St., N. Y., removes birthmarks and all facial blemishes painlessly. Send 10c. for Beauty Book and sample of either Woodbury's Facial Soap or Facial Cream.

DUTY ON WEARING APPAREL

Mr. C. C. Shayne Addresses a Letter on the Subject to Senator Thomas C. Platt.

HE WANTS A TAX LEVIED

Says that Tourists Shamefully Abuse the Privilege of Bringing in Personal Effects Free of Duty—Four Passengers Brought $10,500 Worth.

An open letter on the wearing apparel and personal effects features of the Tariff bill has just been addressed to Senator Thomas C. Platt by C. C. Shayne, President of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade.

In this communication Senator Platt is reminded that these articles are now admitted absolutely free of duty. Tourists, writes Mr. Shayne, shamefully abuse the privilege of bringing them in duty free. During the past week four passengers who arrived from a steamer declared an aggregate of $10,500 worth of wearing apparel, and this was admitted without duty. "There is no such exemption in local taxation, and why should there be on foreign imports?" he asks. The letter goes on:

"If a man who is fortunate enough to be able to go to Europe every Summer is permitted to bring in, duty free, wearing apparel and personal effects, sufficient to supply himself and family all Winter, why not give the same privilege to the man whose income will not permit him to go to Europe to order wearing apparel and personal effects for himself and family, either by mail or through his importing merchant, duty free?

"Under our form of government all men are equal before the law, and entitled to the same privileges. It is not fair for Congress to enact laws for the benefit of the fortunate few to the detriment of the masses.

"When foreign-made goods are landed on our shores, either in the trunks of tourists or any other way a tax should be levied on them. We want and shall insist on a protective tariff which protects, or the abolition of the Custom Houses."

Mr. Shayne then makes the statement that the investigations of the Board of Trade and the customs officials definitely proved that goods brought in by tourists in this way in 1896 amounted to $50,000,000. Had the duty been paid on this, he adds, the Government would have received $20,000,000, "more than double the amount collected on raw wool, iron and steel, wood, and chemicals combined." He quotes the words of the existing law in reference to the exemptions of wearing apparel and personal effects from duty, and asks: "Is it possible that the dock inspectors are supposed to be possessed of such a delicate knowledge of what is 'necessary' and 'appropriate' for each passenger? Are they to decide how many pairs of gloves may be 'required' by persons wholly unknown to them?" The words "and present comfort and convenience," he adds, may possibly enlighten the officer; but if a passenger declares that 120 pairs of kid gloves are necessary for his comfort, the officer must accept his statement.

Mr. Shayne tells Senator Platt that the proposal of the Ways and Means Committee limiting the amount which can be brought in free of duty to $100 is stricken down by the action of the Senate Finance Committee and the provisions of the Wilson bill practically reinstated. He concludes with an appeal to the Senator to use his efforts "to have justice done to the thousands of our fellow-men out of employment."

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—One hundred and forty-seven fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day. The changes include:

Connecticut—Montville, L. B. Hurlbut; Saybrook, A. S. Day.

New Jersey—Carlstadt, J. H. Ullmann; Oceanport, J. E. Corlies; South Bound Brook, R. A. Ross.

New York—Bayside, J. J. Johnson; Black River, C. J. Sweet; Clarenceville, E. F. Nunns; Deer Park, C. W. Conklin; Hailesborough, F. W. Sprague; Hannibal Centre, R. R. Knowlton; Marcy, G. R. Wright; Merrick, J. W. Birch; Perry's Mills, L. A. Perry; Sharon Station, Val De Mar Anson; South Berlin, C. L. Fuller; Stariake, D. A. Foley, Wyandance, C. L. Watkins.

Nominations Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations:

Postmasters—Pennsylvania—R. J. Mott, at Port Allegany; G. H. Swearingen, at Dunbar.

DEAD BURGLAR FOUND.

He Was Shot Three Weeks Ago in Minneapolis—A Message Left.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 16.—The decomposing body of a burglar, shot by Henry H. Barber three weeks ago, has been found in a vacant lot five blocks from Barber's house. The features were past recognition, but these words were found scribbled in a memorandum book: "My name is Frank Reed. My home is in Jacksonville, Fla."

FAIR GOLFERS AT ARDSLEY

Miss Fanny Archbold Leads in the Second Day's Contest for the Silver Cup.

SISTERS TIE FOR FIRST PLACE

Their Nearest Rival, Mrs. Eldredge, Is Only One Point Behind Them—Much Interest in the Third and Final Round To-day.

Miss Fanny Archbold did the winning golf playing yesterday on the Ardsley Club links in the second day's contest for the handsome silver cup given by Mrs. W. H. Granbery. The third and final round will be played to-day, and some close scoring and exciting play are expected, as the scores of the leading women are now very even. On the two days' play there is a tie for first place between the clever Archbold sisters, who are playing tiptop golf, and are close up in form to the club champion, Miss Lillian Brooks.

With their neat costumes and graceful swing of the golf clubs, the Misses Archbold were a picturesque pair on the links. Each one beat the champion yesterday, for Miss Brooks did not acquit herself as well as on the first day, taking 71 for the nine holes, though she did 69 the previous day. The best scratch record was 65, made by Mrs. F. L. Eldredge. She is one of the apiest players, and gets eight strokes handicap, and that made her net record 55. This was six above the net score of Miss Fanny Archbold, who, although taking one more from scratch—84—had fifteen handicap, cutting her net score down to 49.

Miss Anne Archbold had a net 55 score, and the total of these two for both days is 117 net. Close behind them comes Mrs. Eldridge, with 118, and the fight between these three fair and able golfers will be a warm one to-day. Miss Brooks is practically out of the race for first honors, as her two days' total is 135 strokes. The players and scores made yesterday are:

	Gross.	Handicap.	Net.
Mrs. Fanny Archbold— 5 7 6 6 8 7 7 8 10—64	15		49
Miss Anne Archbold— 5 8 5 6 9 9 6 10 10—67	12		55
Mrs. L. Eldredge— 5 5 7 5 10 8 6 8 9—63	8		55
Mrs. M. M. Van Buren— 7 6 10 9 10 11 6 12 9—80	12		68
Miss Lillian Brooks— 7 8 7 8 8 9 6 12 9—71	0		71
Mrs. F. B. Keech— 9 7 10 5 10 9 7 10 11—78	8		70
Mrs. John T. Terry, Jr.— 6 7 12 12 8 10 8 8 9—81	8		73
Miss Grace Fraser— 7 10 11 7 10 11 7 10 11—84	13		71
Miss Low— 7 9 10 10 11 8 8 8 11—82	15		67
Miss Barron— 9 7 12 4 11 8 8 10 10—79	15		64
Miss Fraser— 11 7 14 6 9 16 9 10 16—98	15		83
Mrs. O. J. Wells— 15 11 14 12 16 12 10 17 23—130	15		115

ST. ANDREW'S GOLF TOURNEY.

Monthly Handicap for Class B and Class C—Close Finish by Messrs. Holbrook and Kingsley.

The regular monthly handicap golf tournament for the Class B and Class C players of the St. Andrew's Golf Club was played yesterday afternoon over the club links. The Class B contest had a very close finish, D. P. Kingsley and Harry Holbrook, Jr., each making the same scratch score, but the extra stroke handicap of Kingsley's gave him the victory by one point. Kingsley's handicap was twelve and Holbrook's eleven. The Class C event was won more handily by J. Metcalfe Thomas. He did the best actual score in this class for the eighteen holes, 109, and his handicap of 27 cut this down to 82 net. He had the proud distinction of making one hole in two strokes, the second hole on the second round. This was the best for any one hole for the day.

The players finishing, with results, are:

	Gross.	Handicap.	Net.
CLASS B.			
D. P. Kingsley	94	12	82
H. Holbrook, Jr.	94	11	83
H. D. Chesver	108	18	90
J. Q. A. Johnson	108	16	92
W. E. Hodgman	103	10	93
F. H. Wesson	107	12	95
F. B. Allen	113	15	98
Robert Lockhart	114	15	99
CLASS C.			
J. Metcalfe Thomas	109	27	82
E. de Forrest Simmons	120	22	98
F. Cunningham	120	22	98
Bailey McCall	132	27	105
Charles Rycroft	156	29	133
V. P. Humason	154	27	127

Some of the best scores, showing strokes for each hole, are:

D. P. Kingsley—										
Out	7	4	5	5	3	5	5	4	5	—46
In	6	4	4	5	5	5	7	4	8	—48
Total										—94
Harry Holbrook, Jr.—										
Out	6	3	4	5	6	5	5	8	5	—46
In	6	5	4	6	5	4	8	6	4	—48
Total										—94
H. D. Chesver—										
Out	9	5	4	7	6	7	8	8	5	—59
In	8	4	5	6	6	5	7	5	5	—49
Total										—108
J. Metcalfe Thomas—										
Out	6	3	6	7	5	5	9	7	5	—53
In	6	2	6	7	7	6	11	6	5	—56
Total										—109

NOTES FOR THE GOLFERS.

Two silver cups have been presented by H. Remington for a putting contest by both the men and women golfers of the Ardsley Club, to be played next week Saturday. A special putting green will be prepared for the event.

The golf team from the Rockaway Hunt Club will play the Ardsley team at the Ardsley Club on Saturday, and at the same time the deciding match for the possession of the Edwin Gould silver cup will be played. The six competitors, who each won it once last year, are W. H. Sands, N. B. Burr, William Chrystie, Daniel Bacon, J. M. Hammond and W. F. Judson.

Charles B. Macdonald of the Chicago Golf Club and a former amateur champion of America, will start for home to-day. On his way he will visit the Philadelphia Country Club, and look over the golf links there. He said yestrday that he can observe a growing interest in the championship meeting at Chicago next September, and has heard of a number of our best golfers who are going out.

Secretary Francis E. Ward has just sent out announcements of the open tournament to be given by the Seabright Golf Club on its new eighteen-hole course on the Rumson road, July 2, 3, and 5. On the first day there will be an eighteen-hole medal play round, the lowest sixteen scores to qualify for the Seabright cup tournament, to be played by hole play. There will also be a consolation event, and an open handicap for Monday, July 5, to continue all day.

A team match of more than usual excellence is promised for Saturday, at the Baltusrol Golf Club, Short Hills, N. J. A team of six from that club will meet the same number from the Richmond County Country Club, S. I. The Baltusrol players will be H. P. Toler, James A. Tyng, Louis P. Bayard, Jr., the Princeton golfer and intercollegiate champion; H. Powers Farr, Beverly Ward, Jr. and E. O'Neill. The Staten Islanders will be James Park, L. B. Stoddardt, John R. Chadwick, A. E. Patterson, G. E. Armstrong and Otto Hochmeyer. This is the strongest team ever sent out from any club to represent Staten Island.

TWO RIOTOUS SOLDIERS SHOT.

They Attacked a Bicycle Rider, Who Defended Himself Successfully.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, June 16.—Charles S. Erswell, a telegraph operator, when riding on his bicycle last night, was attacked by a party of ten or twelve soldiers from Fort Russell. He was knocked from his wheel, and shot one of the soldiers. He then managed to get inside his house, which the soldiers attacked. They broke windows and forced in the kitchen door. As they rushed into the house, Erswell shot another of them. The police came, and the soldiers retreated. One of them is seriously wounded.

Golf on Hutton Park Links.

ORANGE, N. J., June 16.—On the Hutton Park links, West Orange, this afternoon a team from the Essex County Country Club easily defeated a visiting team from the Montclair Golf Club in an interesting match. Good scores were made by all the players, but the familiarity of the home players with the peculiarities of the grounds gave them a comparatively easy victory by eight holes up.

AN OPEN LETTER
To MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now on every bear the fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. wrapper. This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA" which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years. LOOK CAREFULLY at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought, on the and has the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.

March 8, 1897. Samuel Pitcher, M.D.

Do Not Be Deceived.

Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which *even he* does not know.

"The Kind You Have Always Bought"
BEARS THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF
Chas. H. Fletcher.
Insist on Having
The Kind That Never Failed You.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY

JOHN S. SHRIVER'S TRIAL.

Newspaper Correspondent's Case Goes on in Washington—Judge Dittenhoefer's Argument.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Judge Dittenhoefer this morning resumed his argument on the motion to order an acquittal in the trial of John S. Shriver, Washington correspondent of The New York Mail and Express, charged with recusancy, before the Senate S

SLOANE RODE FOUR WINNERS

He Was Second in the Only Other Race in Which He Had a Mount at the Brooklyn Track Yesterday.

LEHMAN WON THE BROOKDALE

The Fleischmann Horse Defeated Four Suburban Possibilities—Petrel Won the Falcon Stakes—Fixed Star, Dolando, Kitefoot, Halma, and Billali Also Won.

It was both Sloane's day and a favorites day at the Brooklyn Jockey Club track yesterday. Sloane won four races, with Dolando, Lehman, Petrel, and Halma, and was second with Mr. Balter in the only other race in which he had a mount. Favorites were successful in the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth races, the winners in the events named being Lehman, Petrel, Kitefoot, and Halma, respectively, and the second choices were successful when Dolando and Billali won the second and the seventh races. The only rank outsider to win was Fixed Star, who won the opening dash for maiden two-year-olds. With such a showing for the talent, nearly every one left the track in a good frame of mind and with pockets well filled with money, the bookmakers for once in a way having the worst of it.

While the high-class horses were not largely in evidence, it was nevertheless a most enjoyable day's sport, for there was a deal of snap in the several contests. Mr. Pettingill managed to get the horses away in good shape, the start for the last race being particularly good, and one of the sort that makes racegoers forget a lot of mistakes by a starter.

Most important of all the races was the running of the Brookdale Handicap of $2,000, as it brought out a lot of fairly good horses, as horses go in these days of excessive two-year-old racing. Lehman was made the favorite in the speculation, both because he had shown well in his last race and because Sloane had the mount. Yet there was a good price against him, because all of the other starters are horses that will probably start in the Suburban, to be run on Tuesday next. That gave an added zest to the race.

But Lehman was so very good yesterday that he simply played with his field, and made the Suburban timber look of a rather frail sort. The Fleischmann horse won about as he pleased, and he was by no means all out when he shot to the front at the end of the run of a mile and an eighth, a length and a half in front of Lake Shore and Dutch Skater, the latter being beaten by a head only for the second money, and that with a strange rider—Martin—in the saddle. Ben Eder seemed to show a little streak when it came to a pinch, though he raced gamely along in front for nearly a mile. Volley did not take at all kindly to the riding of "Marty" Bergen, who was not able to make him do any better than beat Ben Eder home in the last few strides. Bergen has not had practice enough this year to get his hand in.

Halma's Good Effort.

Of the other races, by all odds the best was the run of a mile, in which Halma, who is a possible starter for the Suburban, with Sloane up, was the favorite over O. H. P. Belmont's Brandywine, with "Skeets" Martin in the saddle. The jockeys are chums and live in more or less elegance at the Hoffman House, but they are rivals when it comes to racing. They had a duel of it in this race, as the horses they rode had the fight between them, and a very hot one it was. Nana H. looked as if she was going to be a contender up to the time that the horses reached the head of the stretch, but there she shut up like a jack-knife and left Halma and Brandywine to fight it out in the last half mile, and a humming fight the horses and the jockeys made of it.

Petrel Gets the Falcon Stakes.

Immediately after the handicap there was a race for the best of the three-year-olds of the selling-plate division, in the Falcon Stakes, and Sloane's being in the saddle probably had much to do with the fact that Petrel was made the favorite. It was not much of a crowd he had to beat, and the only one that gave him any trouble was Leedsville of the Gideon string, who is trained by the owner of Petrel. Haphazard was close to Leedsville at the end of the run, and was only beaten by a head for second honors. Salvado, who was supposed to be of the stake class a year ago, ran a miserable race with Wilhite in the saddle, and that may have disgusted both Mr. Haggin and the manager of his farm, Mr. Mackey, who watched the race from the clubhouse veranda, as much as he did his owner-trainer, Matt Byrnes, who also started Loch Ness, another disappointment.

Sloane knew he could take no liberties with his roommate, and he didn't try, both boys riding as skillfully as they knew up to the very last stride, and each getting all there was out of their mounts. The backers of Brandywine had no reason to complain at the run they got for their money, for it was only the superior speed of Halma just at the end, and his magnificent condition, that got him the victory by such a very narrow margin that a great many people at the lower end of the stand thought the Belmont colt had snatched the prize in the last jump. Instead, he just failed of it, and there was a great and glad shout sent up when Halma's number was shown as the winner.

The Other Races.

The other races do not call for any special comment. In the opening dash Fixed Star was in front from end to end, with Dogtown, Laudeman, and Bubieca in a bunch close behind him at the finish. Dolando had no trouble in getting all the money for the "coffee and cake" crowd, and the letter-carriers and bar-tenders of Park Row, who always back him whenever and wherever he starts. Tremargo took it into his head to run just at the end of the race, but the effort came too late to do any good, except to land the place money from Brisk, who finished strong as usual.

Kitefoot had an easy victory of the race for the two-year-olds that had started and had not won at the meeting, but McCafferty made it look like a close thing for her, so as not to show her up too completely. Mr. Balter, under Sloane's vigorous urging, made a good showing of a fair finish with the filly, but she "had the foot of him," as the trainers put it, at all stages of the game.

A very game race by Billali gave the last race to him over Gotham in a finish in which only heads separated the pair, the rest of the lot being beaten off, with Harrington leader of the beaten division.

At a meeting of the Stewards of The Jockey Club held after the fourth race, they refused to allow Brighton Beach and Aqueduct to exchange allotted dates as they had desired to do. F. R. Hitchcock was appointed Steward to represent the Jockey Club at the Coney Island meeting, where he will act in conjunction with J. H. Bradford and H. K. Knapp.

The Messrs. Thompson yesterday sold Bastian with his engagements to W. C. Daly, the price obtained not being made public. It was a part of the clearing-out sale of the Thompson string.

Details of the racing with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters are given herewith:

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—For maidens, two years old. Purse $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:03¾.

1—Fixed Star, A. H. & D. H. Morris's ch. c., by Amphion-Starlight, 112 pounds, 40 to 1 and 7 to 1.....(Penn)
2—Dogtown, J. J. O'Keefe's b. c., 112, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(O'Leary)
3—Laudemann, Lewis Elmore's br. c., 112, 20 to 1 and 6 to 1.....(Thorpe)

Rabieca, 118, 2 to 1, (Reiff;) Chang, 112, 5 to 1, (Wilhite;) Kilt, 109, 12 to 1, (Garrigan;) Elia Daly, 109, 100 to 1, (Wapshire;) Ironic, 112, 15 to 1, (Taral;) Maud Ellis, 109, 20 to 1, (Sherrer;) Checkers, 109, 7 to 1 (Doggett;) Nigger Baby, 112, 30 to 1, (Hamilton;) The Juggler, 112, 30 to 1, (Hewitt;) and Mr. Hunt, 112, 2 to 1, (Dann,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by three parts of a length; a head between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Purse $500, of which $50 to second and $25 to third. Six furlongs. Time—1:15.

1—Dolando, T. Welch's b. g., by Powhattan-Babiche, 4 years, 100 pounds, 11 to 5 and 4 to 5.....(Sloane)
2—Tremargo, Sensation Stable's br. c., 4, 109, 10 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Penn)
3—Brisk, G. Anderson's ch. c., 4, 103, 4 to 1 and even money.....(Martin)

Lambent, 101, 40 to 1, (Harrison;) Bromo, 103, 10 to 1, (Thorpe;) Eton Jacket, 100, 10 to 1, (Wilhite;) Carib, 101, 100 to 1, (Garrigan;) Zabane, 109, 7 to 5, (Doggett,) and Michael C., 100, 100 to 1, (Walker,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by two lengths; a length between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Brookdale Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, of $2,000, of which $300 to second and $200 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:55.

1—Lehman, C. Fleischmann & Son's ch. h., by Harry O'Fallon-Lady Royster, 6 years, 105 pounds, 8 to 5 and 2 to 5.....(Sloane)
2—Lake Shore, F. L. Parker's ch. h., 6, 115, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Thorpe)
3—Dutch Skater, W. Jennings's b. h., 6, 112, 7 to 1.....(Martin)

Volley, 103, 10 to 1, (Bergen,) and Ben Eder, 112, 4 to 1, (Sims,) also ran and finished as named.

Won handily by a length and a half; a head between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Falcon Stakes, for three-year-olds, of $2,000, of which $300 to second and $200 to third; selling allowances. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:50¾.

1—Petrel, A. J. Joyner's b. g., by The Bard-White Squall, 98 pounds, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Sloane)
2—Leedsville, David Gideon's b. c., 101, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Martin)
3—Haphazard, C. Fleischmann & Son's br. c., 101, 8 to 1.....(Hewitt)

Azure, 101, 6 to 1, (Maher;) Hi Daddy, 108, 10 to 1, (Thorpe;) Loch Ness, 105, 5 to 1, (Sherrer;) Set Fast, 91, 10 to 1, (Garrigan;) Rifle, 110½, 30 to 1, (Sims,) and Salvado, 101, 6 to 1, (Wilhite,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length; a head between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. Purse of $600, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02¾.

1—Kitefoot, J. J. McCafferty's ch. f., by Buchanan-Long Shore, 119 pounds, 7 to 5 and 2 to 5.....(McCafferty)
2—Mr. Balter, C. Fleischmann & Son's br. c., 104, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Sloane)
3—Don't Care, R. W. Walden & Son's br. c., 108, 5 to 1.....(Penn)

Benares, 110, 11 to 5, (Wilhite;) Whistling Coon, 104, 50 to 1, (Hewitt,) and Danger, 101, 30 to 1, (Martin,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by half a length; three lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Purse of $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile. Time—1:42½.

1—Halma, C. Fleischmann & Son's blk. h., by Hanover-Julia L., 5 years, 112 pounds, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Sloane)
2—Brandywine, O. H. P. Belmont's ch. h., 5, 112, 5 to 2 and even money.....(Martin)
3—Arabian, W. C. Daly's br. c., 3, 107, 4 to 1.....(Thorpe)

Free Lance, 100, 10 to 1, (Maher;) Nana H., 95, 10 to 1, (Bennett,) and All Over, 112, 20 to 1, (Taral,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a nose; a length and a half between second and third.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Purse of $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Six furlongs. Time—1:16.

1—Billali, W. C. Daly's br. g., by Rayon d'Or-Bibe, 3 years, 97 pounds, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(O'Connor)
2—Gotham, J. J. McCafferty's ch. h., 6, 118, 8 to 2 and 4 to 5.....(McCafferty)
3—Harrington, C. F. Dwyer's ch. g., 6, 110, 6 to 1.....(Sims)

Refugee, 100, 6 to 1, (Hewitt;) Albert S., 103, 3 to 1, (Thorpe;) Friendship, 87, 30 to 1, (Maher;) Hanlon, 106, 30 to 1, (Sherrer;) Bonaparte, 110, 7 to 1, (Littlefield,) and Discount, 103, 4 to 1, (Martin,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; a length and a half between second and third.

Entries for Gravesend.

FIRST RACE.—For fillies two years old. Five furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Juda	114	Geisha	99
Lady Ashley	102	Barracan	99
Storm Queen	99	Eileen D.	94
Edgemere	90		

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a quarter.

The Winner	12	Super Duo	112
Ben Eder	121	Havoc	112
Doggett	118	On Deck	109
Maurice	116	Rondo	103
Peep o' Day	113	Jefferson	91

THIRD RACE.—The Roslyn Stakes, of $2,000, for two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

Handball	122	Mirthful	115
Great Bend	115	Mont d'Or	115
Swango	115	Makallah	112

FOURTH RACE.—The Myrtle Selling Stakes, of $2,000, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth.

Premier	113	Intermission	103
Harry Reed	109	Aurelian	103
Pyee Advice	107	Brisk	101
Merry Prince	106		

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile.

Belmar	120	The Swain	108
Ben Brush	118	Storm King	103
Tinge	113	Trayant	86

SIXTH RACE.—Hurdle Handicap. Two miles, over eight hurdles.

McKee	165	Phoebus	144
Flushing	154	Counsellor Howe	144
Forget	154	Brown Red	142
Tuxedo	150	Waltzer	137
Kilkenny	148	Alakuma	130

STARTERS FOR THE SUBURBAN.

Horses That Will Face the Starter Next Tuesday—Improvements That the Coney Island Club Will Institute.

Suburban Day is Tuesday of next week, and it now looks as if there would be a good field to start for the big handicap prize of the year. Requital in all probability and Hastings to a certainty will be in the list of starters. First Mate, with Sherrer riding; Volley, ridden by Hewitt; Flying Dutchman, with Taral up; Ben Brush, piloted by Sims; possibly Ben Eder, Dutch Skater, which Martin has been engaged to pilot; King Arthur II., with Lambley wearing the Keene colors; Peep o' Day, Hamilton up; Sir Walter, ridden by Doggett; Lake Shore, with Thorpe in the saddle; Havoc, piloted by Lewis, and Belmar and The Winner of "Pittsburg Phil's" string, with Sloane in the saddle of the selected one of the pair, and possibly Halma, will make up the field. Maurice, Handspring, Jefferson, and Roundsman may also be among those to sport colors. It looks now like a big field, and like anybody's race, and there will certainly be plenty to put up to see it run. Lander's Band has been engaged to furnish the music, which is always such an enjoyable feature at the Coney Island Club track.

In accordance with the requests of owners and despite what the public desires all two-year-old races at less than a mile and a furlongs will be run over the straight track. The club can do nothing else when the men who own the horses ask that this be made the rule

The management talk of establishing a rule compelling owners to have saddle cloths with the numbers when giving their horses their preliminary exercise. If they do this racegoers generally will rejoice. They are entitled to this much, as it gives them a chance to identify horses they wish to back, without chasing all about the paddock to discover which horse it was that made a gallop that suited their ideas as to how a horse should move. If the club makes this innovation, it will be one so popular that other clubs will have to follow suit. People who pay $2 to see the races and 10 cents for their programme of identification have a right to so much information, and owners and trainers should certainly not begrudge them that much information in attempts to solve the speculative puzzle for which racing so largely exists.

Every one who has seen races from the roof of the grand stand will be glad to know that the managers have substituted comfortable seats there for the old pine benches. This will make the roof the most desirable spot for racegoers at the track.

THE ASCOT HEATH MEETING.

Sandia, Lorillard-Beresford Stable, Captures the Fern Hill Stakes.

LONDON, June 16.—At the second day's racing of the Ascot Heath meeting to-day the Lorillard-Beresford stable's br. g. Sandia, (three years old,) by The Sailor Prince-Saluda, won the Fern Hill stakes; Leo de Rothschild's b. f. Calinthia, (two years old,) by Galopin-The Fiddler's Wife, was second; F. Alexander's b. f. Mandorla, (two years old,) by Hampton-Almond, third.

Among the nineteen starters in the race for the Royal Hunt Cup was the Lorillard-Beresford stable's b. c. Diakke, which was unplaced. The event was won by H. McCalmont's b. c. Knight of the Thistle, (four years old,) by Rosebery-The Empress Maud; T. Hooton's ch. h. Victor Wild, (aged,) by Albert Victor-Wild Huntress, was second; A. Cohen's br. h. Greenlawn, (six years old,) by Kendal-Buda, third.

The second year of the thirty-ninth Ascot Biennial stakes was won by Lord Allington's colt Butler, by Springfield-Margarine; Lord Cadogan's b. f. Lowly, by Common-Lonely, was second; R. C. Garton's ch. c. Hips and Haws, by Dog Rose-Lady Villiking, third.

The Coronation stakes were won by Leopold de Rothschild's b. f. Goletta, by Galopin-Biserta; Prince Soltykoff's br. f. Perce-Neige, by St. Simon-Flitaway, was second; Lord Ellesmere's b. f. Fortalice, by Fitz-Simons-Zariba, third.

One Hundred Entries at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, N. Y., June 16.—Entries will not close until next Saturday night for the New York State Division meet of the League of American Wheelmen, to be held here next Monday and Tuesday. Entries were originally announced to close June 15. The entries already received, including those of Frank and Nat Butler of Boston, professionals, aggregate 100.

CLEVELANDS WIN THE GAME

They Hit Rusie Freely, and Played a Hustling, Aggressive, Winning Game.

SOCKALEXIS'S USUAL HOME RUN

Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, and Boston Were the Other Winning Teams in Yesterday's League Games—Minor League Games.

How the Clubs Stand.

	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Baltimore	32	9	.780
Boston	31	12	.721
Cincinnati	26	16	.619
New York	22	17	.564
Cleveland	22	20	.524
Philadelphia	24	22	.522
Brooklyn	22	21	.512
Pittsburg	20	22	.476
Louisville	17	26	.395
Chicago	17	27	.386
Washington	15	26	.366
St. Louis	8	38	.174

Results of Yesterday's Games.

At New York—Cleveland, 7; New York, 2.
At Brooklyn—Cincinnati, 15; Brooklyn, 6.
At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 8; St. Louis, 7.
At Washington—Washington, 4; Louisville, 2.
At Baltimore—Baltimore, 10; Pittsburg, 5.
At Boston—Boston, 14; Chicago, 3.

To-day's Games.

Cleveland in New York.
Cincinnati in Brooklyn.
Pittsburg in Baltimore.
Louisville in Washington.
Chicago in Boston.
St. Louis in Philadelphia.

The Clevelands proved themselves quite a different proposition from the St. Louis men by easily defeating the New Yorks yesterday by the score of 7 to 2.

It is quite evident that Sockalexis, the Indian, whose phenomenal stick work has been one of the surprises of the season, has been giving the other Cleveland players some of his ideas as to how base hits should be made, for every player on the Cleveland team made at least one hit yesterday, and some of them made two.

Rusie, the strongest pitcher the New Yorks have, was an easy mark to the visiting team, and they rapped out singles, doubles, triples, and, to cap the climax, a home run. Sockalexis started the hitting with a beautiful line drive over the right field ropes in the first inning for a home run. Rusie evened things up in the next inning by striking him out on four pitched balls.

The home team made a run at each end of the game—a salutatory run in the first inning, and a valedictory run in the ninth, an order that seemed fitting in these days of commencement exercises. Sockalexis was responsible for the first one. With one man out, Tiernan cracked a pretty liner to the Indian, who mishandled it, and Tiernan sprinted around to third. He scored on Joyce's long fly to McAleer. In the fourth inning, with the score tied, a balk by Rusie helped the visitors along. Two pretty singles put Tebeau on second and McKean on first.

Then Rusie made his balk, and Tebeau and McKean moved up a peg. McAleer got to second on a hard drive to Davis, forcing McKean. O'Connor's drive single to centre scored Tebeau and McAleer. In the seventh inning, a base on errors and a brace of singles netted Cleveland two more runs. In the ninth inning, two singles and Wallace's slashing drive into deep right for three bases increased the visitors' score by two runs.

The New York's second and last run was made in the ninth, on Warner's single and Clark's two-base hit, on which Warner came across the plate.

Wilson pitched a good, steady game for the visitors, and the support accorded him was admirable. The Clevelands are good hitters, and are hustling and aggressive fielders. The home team will have to put up a first-class article of ball to win the two remaining games of the series.

Joyce made a couple of errors in the latter part of the game, and the unusual spectacle was presented during the last three innings of the Captain of a team being hooted and hissed on his home grounds.

There will be another game with Cleveland to-day. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	I B	P O	A	E	CLEVELAND.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Van H'n, cf.	0	1	2	0	0	Burke, lf.	2	2	2	2	0
Tiernan, rf.	1	1	4	0	0	Childs, 2b.	1	1	0	4	0
Joyce, 3b.	0	0	1	2	1	Sockalexis, rf.	1	2	2	0	1
Davis, ss.	0	1	0	4	1	Wallace, 3b.	0	1	0	0	1
Gleason, 2b.	0	0	3	5	0	Tebeau, 1b.	1	2	14	1	0
Warner, c.	1	0	11	0	0	McKean, ss.	0	1	3	5	1
Clark, 1b.	0	2	5	0	0	McAleer, cf.	1	1	4	0	0
Holmes, lf.	0	0	1	1	0	O'Connor, c.	0	1	3	1	0
Rusie, p.	0	1	0	2	0	Wilson, p.	1	1	1	1	0
Total.	2	6	27	11	4	Total.	7	12	27	20	2

New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—2
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	0—7

Earned runs—Cleveland, 4. Two-base hits—Clark, 2. Three-base hit—Wallace. Home run—Sockalexis. Stolen bases—Davis, Tiernan, Wilson. First base on errors—Cleveland, 2; New York, 1. First base on balls—Off Rusie, 1; off Wilson, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Rusie, Warner. Struck out—By Rusie, 3; by Wilson, 1. Left on bases—New York, 5; Cleveland, 7. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

OTHER LEAGUE GAMES.

Cincinnati, 15; Brooklyn, 6.

Brooklyn played a muffing game against Cincinnati yesterday. Fisher was substituted for Payne in the second inning, but the damage was already done. Breitenstein was hit rather freely. The score:

BROOKLYN.	R	I B	P O	A	E	CINCINNATI.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Griffin, cf.	2	2	1	0	0	Burke, lf.	1	2	4	0	0
Jones, rf.	2	4	2	0	0	Holliday, cf.	1	0	1	0	0
Ander'n, lf.	1	1	5	0	4	Corc'n, 2b.	2	1	3	6	0
Shindle, 3b.	0	2	2	4	0	Irwin, 3b.	2	3	4	4	0
Lach'e, 1b.	1	1	9	0	0	Miller, rf.	1	1	1	0	0
Canavan, 2b.	0	3	1	2	1	Peltz, c.	1	2	3	1	0
Shoch, ss.	0	0	2	2	2	Ritchey, ss.	3	1	0	1	2
Grim, c.	0	0	5	1	0	Beckley, 1b.	3	2	11	0	0
Payne, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Breitenstein, p.	1	1	0	2	0
Fisher, p.	0	0	0	4	0						
Total.	6	12	27	10	7	Total.	15	13	27	14	2

Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	2—6
Cincinnati	0	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	0—15

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 4; Cincinnati, 3. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 2; Cincinnati, 2. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 7; Cincinnati, 7. First base on balls—Off Payne, 1; off Fisher, 4; off Breitenstein, 1. Struck out—By Fisher, 1; by Breitenstein, 2. Home run—Corcoran. Three-base hits—Jones and Breitenstein. Two-base hits—Anderson, Irwin, (2.) Sacrifice hit—Anderson. Double play—Breitenstein, Irwin, and Beckley. Wild pitch—Breitenstein. Passed ball—Peltz. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

Philadelphia, 8; St. Louis, 7.

PHILADELPHIA June 16.—The Philadelphias defeated St. Louis this afternoon by the score of 8 to 7. Six ex-Philadelphia players were included in the visitors' batting list, and up to the seventh inning it looked as though they would pull out a victory. Toward the close, however, the locals caught on to Carsey's delivery, making seven of their eleven hits in the last three innings. Score:

St. Louis	0	0	2	3	2	0	0	0	0—7
Philadelphia	3	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	0—8

Earned runs—St. Louis, 2; Philadelphia, 2. Base hits—St. Louis, 9; Philadelphia, 11. Batteries—St. Louis, Carsey and Douglass; Philadelphia, Wheeler, Fifield, and Boyle. Errors—St. Louis, 4; Philadelphia, 4. Umpires—Messrs. McDermott and McDonald.

Pitcher Con Lucid, recently with the Reading Atlantic League Club, and formerly with Philadelphia and Brooklyn, was engaged by the St. Louis club here to-day. He will probably pitch in one of the Philadelphia games.

Washington, 4; Louisville, 2.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The Senators' bunched hits on Cunningham won the game. The Colonels' six raps were scattered. The game was remarkably fast, lasting only an hour and a half. The Louisville management to-day released Pitcher Hemming and Capt. "Jimmy" Rogers. Clarke was made Captain-Manager of the team. Score:

Washington	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0—4
Louisville	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—2

Earned runs—Washington, 2; Louisville, 1. Base hits—Washington, 9; Louisville, 6. Batteries—Washington, King and Farrell; Louisville, Cunningham and Butler. Errors—Washington, 2; Louisville, 2. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

Baltimore, 10; Pittsburg, 5.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 16.—The champions defeated the Pittsburgs to-day in a one-sided game. Hastings was substituted for Killen in the first, after the latter had a base on balls, hit batsman, and wild pitch to his credit. Hastings pitched steadily after the fourth, but the damage had been done. The playing of Davis and Jennings was the feature. Score:

Baltimore	2	5	0	3	0	0	0	0	—10
Pittsburg	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0—3

Earned runs—Baltimore, 3. Base hits—Baltimore, 11; Pittsburg, 6. Batteries—Baltimore, Nops and Bowerman; Pittsburg, Hastings, Killen, and Leahy. Errors—Baltimore, 2; Pittsburg, 5. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

Boston, 14; Chicago, 3.

BOSTON, June 16.—The Chicagos proved easy victims to-day, the Bostons by strong, steady playing, piling up 14 runs. The visitors could not bat Nichols, and only in the fifth inning were as many as two hits made off him. Callahan would doubtless have pitched a strong game had he received decent support. Kittredge's catching was the redeeming feature of Chicago's work. The batting of Stivetts, Collins, Long, Lowe, and Nichols was the feature of the game. Score:

Boston	0	1	3	2	3	0	3	2	..	—14
Chicago	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	—3	

Earned runs—Boston, 6. Base hits—Boston, 15; Chicago, 8. Batteries—Boston, Nichols and Bergen; Chicago, Callahan and Kittredge. Errors—Boston, 4; Chicago, 7. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

Brown, 13; Harvard, 7.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 16.—Brown defeated Harvard in the closing game of the college season here to-day in a struggle that was full of sensational features. The free hitting and almost perfect fielding made the game interesting. Brown led from the start, but Harvard gave the home team a hard pull. The Brown team to-night unanimously elected William Lauder, the crack third baseman, Captain for next year. The score:

Brown	3	1	0	4	0	2	0	3	..	—13
Harvard	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	4	0	—7

Batteries—Summersgill and Dunne; Fitz, Paine, and Scannell.

Indicted for Sunday Ball Playing.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 16.—The owners and members of the Rochester Baseball Club will be arraigned in the County Court to-morrow on a charge of Sabbath breaking. Indictments were found against the "Big Three," the name applied to Messrs. Englert, Leimgruber, and Buckley, the owners of the team, and the members, for breaking the Sabbath on May 16, 23, and 30. Indictments were found by the Grand Jury that arose yesterday.

Manhattan, 11; Fordham, 10.

Manhattan College played its return game with Fordham College on the latter's grounds, at Fordham, yesterday afternoon. Fully 3,000 persons witnessed the game, which was an unusually lively one from start to finish, Manhattan securing the second victory this season over her opponents and winning the game by one run.

The game was anybody's until the sixth inning, when Manhattan made four runs against Fordham's three. Some heavy batting was done by Fordham, and excellent field work marked the Manhattan's playing. The score:

Manhattan	0	0	6	0	1	4	0	0	0—11	
Fordham	1	0	5	1	0	3	0	0	0—10	

Other Games Played Yesterday.

At Reading—Reading, 2; Richmond, 0.
At Paterson—Newark, 5; Paterson, 2.
At Lancaster—Lancaster, 7; Norfolk, 4.
At Lancaster, (Second Game)—Norfolk, 9; Lancaster, 2.
At Hartford—Athletics, 7; Hartford, 6.
At Scranton—Providence, 7; Scranton, 0.
At Syracuse—Syracuse, 2; Buffalo, 1.

REGATTA AT BATH BEACH.

The Marine and Field Club to Have One Saturday.

The Marine and Field Club, at Bath Beach, will have a regatta on Saturday. The yachts will race over a twenty-mile course off the club grounds, starting at 11 A. M. The race is for sloops thirty-five feet and over, and the prizes have been given by Commodore Charles M. Brooks. The steamer Neptune will follow the yachts over the course, and will leave Pier 6, North River, at 9 A. M., Pinto's stores, adjoining Hamilton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9:30, and Frye's Dock, Bath Beach, at 10:15. The following yachts have already entered: Penguin, Saona, Swananoa, Aglaia, and Gossoon.

THE NEW YORK YACHT CLUB.

Yachts Entered for the Annual Regatta Will Start This Morning.

The yachts entered in the annual regatta of the New York Yacht Club will be started this morning from outside the Narrows to sail to Sandy Hook Lightship. The Colonia and Emerald will meet again, and a special race has been arranged between the Vigilant and Bedouin, the Vigilant allowing 32 minutes 50 seconds.

With the exception of the thirty-footers the other yachts have walk-overs in their classes, so special races have been arranged for yachts in racing and cruising trim.

The entries follow:

SCHOONERS—CLASS B, RACING TRIM.

No.	Name and Owner.	Length.
5.	Colonia, C. A. Postley	98.13
7.	Emerald, J. R. Maxwell	91.47

SCHOONERS—CLASS C, CRUISING TRIM.

No.	Name and Owner.	Length.
8.	Iroquois, H. C. Rouse	82.28

SCHOONERS—CLASS D, CRUISING TRIM.

No.	Name and Owner.	Length.
1.	Amorita, W. J. Brokaw	74.82

SLOOPS—CLASS G, RACING TRIM.

No.	Name and Owner.	Length.
11.	Vigilant, Percy Chubb	93.00
1.	Bedouin, J. Murray Mitchell	72.55

SLOOPS—CLASS J, RACING TRIM.

No.	Name and Owner.	Length.
30.	Wasp, H. L. Lippitt	54.97

SLOOPS—CLASS J, CRUISING TRIM.

No.	Name and Owner.	Length.
10.	Eclipse, L. J. Callanan	55.08

SLOOPS—CLASS K, RACING TRIM.

No.	Name and Owner.	Length.
34.	Syce, F. M. Hoyt	50.86

SLOOPS—CLASS K, CRUISING TRIM.

No.	Name and Owner.	Length.
9.	Choctaw, J. M. Strong	46.13

SLOOPS—CLASS J, RACING TRIM.

No.	Name and Owner.	Length.
36.	Norota, D. B. Burnham	41.89

SPECIAL—30-FOOT CLASS.

No.	Name.	Owner.
39.	Hera	R. N. Ellis
61.	Musme	J. S. Macdonough
92.	Vaquero	Herman Duryea
98.	Wawa	James Stillman

Newport Yacht News.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 16.—The auxiliary steam yacht Wild Duck, owned by J. Malcom Forbes, and the schooner yacht Elsemarie, owned by J. Barry King, arrived and sailed to-day, the former for New York.

The sloop yachts Loto Wana of the New York Yacht Club and Valkyrie, owned by H. O. Houston, arrived and remained at anchor. The sloop yacht Ilderim, owned by Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., and the yawl Montecito, owned by A. L. Tompkins, are also at anchor to-night. The steam yacht Formosa, owned by W. H. Fabyn, sailed for Boston to-day.

A CHALLENGE CRICKET MATCH.

New York Association to Play the Metropolitan League June 26.

The New York Cricket Association, an organization comprising eight clubs, has challenged the Metropolitan District Cricket League, the original cricket body of New York, to a game on June 26. The latter organization consists of only four clubs, but they have the strongest teams, and the challenge has been accepted.

The team to represent the league was selected last week, and the following is the eleven of the association: A. Brown, Brooklyn Club, (Captain;) F. G. Warburton, (Vice Captain,) H. Rushton and W. Adam, Manhattan; F. C. Calder and T. G. Clarke, New Jersey Athletic Club; J. H. West and J. Robertson of Paterson; W. H. Rose of Brooklyn, C. T. Toddings and J. E. Mordaunt, Kings County St. George. Substitutes—H. Holden and A. Rice, Kearny; W. Dodds, Paterson; G. A. Gittins, New Jersey Athletic Club, and A. F. Harding, Columbia.

The game will be played on the ground of the Staten Island Cricket Club, at Livingston, wickets being pitched at 11:30 o'clock.

Severe on American Cricketers.

LONDON, June 16.—The newspapers are generally severe in their comments upon the playing of the Philadelphia cricketers. The Daily Chronicle says that it was a great mistake to include theirs among the first-class matches, and that the example set by the Lancashire eleven, who omitted their best bowler when playing against the visitors, is now

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Veriscope Pictures of Corbett-Fitzsimmons Contest—2:30 and 8:45.
CASINO—The Whirl of the Town—8:10. Roof Garden.
DALY'S—The Circus Girl—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Round of Pleasure—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Promenade Concert—8:00.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Popular Concerts—8:00.
OLYMPIA ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—New York vs. Cleveland—4:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1897.

Readers of the New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any newsstand, ferry house, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

TO READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

The New York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for $1.00 per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

CONSULT THE PEOPLE.

Do the American people wish to add to the Union an Asiatic State, lying 2,000 miles from the mainland and twice as far from the National capital?

What evidence is there that they do? What slightest effort has ever been made to find out that they do? How many American voters does JOHN SHERMAN know or know of who have a definite wish to this effect? How many are known to President MCKINLEY? How many has he consulted? Who are they? What are their professed motives? What are their real motives?

These are the questions that rise in the mind of every intelligent and disinterested American, and there are many, many more, of like kind, for which there is absolutely no satisfactory answer. They are very grave questions. That they should have to be asked, and that when asked no one can even suggest a plausible reply, is amazing.

It is impossible that the President can realize what he is doing, and it is startling that he should be capable of doing it without realizing it. By a stroke of the pen—for it is he, not his Secretary of State, who makes treaties—he commits this country to a complete change of attitude toward the rest of the world. For more than a century the United States have been almost wholly free from the danger of a foreign war and entirely free from the risk of any successful foreign aggression because our territory has been within range of effectual and easy defense and separated from any possible formidable foe by a thousand leagues of ocean. It is this freedom that has made it possible for us, despite the tremendous difficulties that had to be solved by civil war, to develop our wonderful resources and steadily and successfully people and organize our vast domain to bring it within the scope of our institutions. During that time every great nation of Europe has been involved in wars in which the United States would inevitably have been entangled had its territory presented any point of attack. From the awful waste of life and wealth, and from the heavy clog on the National development which war must have brought, we have been saved by the "inviolate seas" that separated us from the fighting nations. We have been left to work out our own destiny in our own way. For that reason, and for that alone, we have met and overcome perils that might well have been fatal had we been obliged to add to them the perils of foreign war.

And now, without any discoverable motive, hastily, in secret, without discussion, without consulting or considering the opinions of the people, the President proposes, so far as he can, to change all this. He asks the Senate, binding the Nation, with no knowledge or care of the Nation's wish, to extend our line of exposed domain to the heart of the Pacific Ocean. He advises that, without the slightest known necessity or even chance of advantage, we shall undertake against all comers the defense of a group of islands lying directly on the crossing lines of interest of Great Britain, of Germany, and of the newly risen empire of Japan. On this isolated and distant station we plant the flag of the United States. Wherever that is planted, it must be at all hazards and costs upheld. It cannot be withdrawn or deserted or ignored. Were it the simple question of keeping or giving up the Hawaiian Islands it would be a bothersome, but not a serious, matter. Had we solely to defend the islands from any power that really wanted them for their own sake, we should be reasonably safe. But we make of them American territory. We offer to any power with which we may have a quarrel a point easy to attack and hard to hold, and yet which, if attacked, we must hold at all risks. So far as concerns our security from foreign aggression, we surrender it—and for nothing.

Mr. President, we beg of you to stop where you are. Some of your friends say that you mean, in sending this strange treaty to the Senate, to let it lie there until public opinion has expressed itself. It would have been a thousand times better, wiser, more decent, to get the expression of public opinion first. It is not yet too late. A word from you will hold the treaty. Give the word, or if that will not do, take back the treaty, and then do not stir another step until you have ascertained the real opinion and desire of your countrymen. They have greatly honored you. They have shown most marked respect for your character. But they have not turned over to your uninformed discretion the destiny of the country. They have not trusted to your impulse, your whim—Heaven knows what it is that has so far guided you in this astonishing transaction—the decision of a problem so momentous. Rid your mind of whatever mischievous prepossession has betrayed you. Turn away from the advisers, whether known or unknown, whom in an hour of carelessness you have permitted to mislead you. Consult your people—frankly, with open mind, sincerely and deliberately. Nothing less will save you from the indignation and scorn that this gigantic folly invites.

FOR A FULL TICKET.

If the Citizens' Union were a political machine controlled by a big boss and supported by a disciplined and obedient party it might make a deal with Mr. PLATT and the Republican organization without appreciably diminishing its vote. But the leaders of the Citizens' Union have a following made up altogether of men who do their own thinking and are as independent of control as the winds of heaven. The leaders understand perfectly that they have narrow powers and practically no discretion except to do what the Union demands and will approve. Their own instructed judgment as to what will be approved by those for whom they act must in a large measure be their guide, but they are obliged also constantly to consult the sentiment of their following. When a party boss makes a mistake or does an unpopular thing, the "heelers" grumble a little and that is the end of it. If the leading men in the Citizens' Union should make a serious mistake of policy, the penalty would be the desertion of their followers and the collapse of the organization.

But if the path which the committees of the Union must tread is narrow, it is also straight and in full view. They cannot miss it so long as they hold true to the central principle of the Union, the establishment of non-partisan government in the City of New York. When they forget that, when they sacrifice principle to expediency, and begin to reason and to act as politicians reason and act, they will very quickly make an end of the Citizens' Union.

The Committee on Organization has wisely adopted a resolution declaring it to be the purpose of the Union "to secure independent nominations for all officers who are to be elected in the City of New York at the next election." The Union's work would be but half done and its opportunity largely wasted if it confined the application of its principles to the three municipal offices of Mayor, Controller, and President of the Council. The votes it will marshal for the support of Mr. Low for Mayor may without much additional trouble be made effective for the support of good candidates for the borough offices. A full ticket will be stronger than a ticket limited to the three municipal offices. The borough offices are important. Why should a body that is striving to establish good government ignore them?

There is another reason. By determining to make its own nominations for these offices it puts itself out of the way of the temptation to make up a fusion ticket by a deal with Mr. PLATT. Of course every "practical" politician, every Republican whose interest in the Citizens' Union is measured by its possible willingness and power to help Republicans to get office, and every supporter of the Union who assumes that it was organized merely to "beat Tammany" this year, will instantly protest that it would be idiotic not to arrange a fusion ticket with PLATT. They will argue that on no other terms can the Republican organization be induced to indorse the Union's candidate for Mayor. Some will say that to ask Mr. PLATT's support and give him no places on the ticket would be inhuman. We admit that the terms upon which it must co-operate with the Union seem to be hard for the Republican organization. But are they harder than defeat?

The Citizens' Union can with profit study the history and fate of the fusion ticket of 1895. The Committee of Fifty and Mr. LAUTERBACH made up the ticket. LAUTERBACH dominated the conferences, and the result was, as THE TIMES remarked when its nominations were published to the world, that while the list of the Committee of Fifty contained many of the greatest names in New York, the fusion ticket contained some of the smallest. It was a truck and dicker ticket, and Tammany swept it out of sight. Even Dr. PARKHURST "scratched" it.

A truck and dicker arrangement for the minor offices this year will not be tolerated. The Citizens' Union must be guided by the facts, not by theories of expediency. The facts are that its following cannot be held together for the support of a ticket that is wholly or in part the product of a "deal." The Republican machine is in bad odor. The people will not put power into the hands of PLATT merely to keep it out of the hands of SHEEHAN. The present tendency is the other way. The Union must check that tendency and change its direction. Fusion would confirm and accelerate it.

The Republicans have the opportunity to get into good company and to take part in the election of a first-rate candidate for Mayor. They have the opportunity to assist in establishing good government over the great city. What more do they want? Do they want offices for GIBBS and GRUBER and QUIGG? They cannot get them by any possible means. The attempt to get them by a deal with the Citizens' Union will inevitably elect the Tammany ticket. They have to choose between defeat and unconditional acceptance of the Citizens' Union nominations.

DEBS'S DREAM OF EMPIRE.

The scheme of co-operative colonization in some Western State or Territory of the unemployed and the unfortunate, which is fathered by EUGENE V. DEBS, the agitator, and to which the author of that vastly overrated book, "Looking Backward," stands as a sort of irresponsible sponsor, does not seem to be either coherent or sensible. Few sane persons will deny that there are some mighty problems, both social and industrial, that must be solved one way or another in this country within the next quarter of a century. Perhaps some plan of industrial co-operation may prove a way out of some of the difficulties. The habit to which practical people are too generally given of denouncing all such plans offhand as visionary is not commendable, though it may be based on knowledge of the failure of certain noteworthy experiments in Socialistic colonization. These unfortunate enterprises were visionary beyond all doubt, and were not founded, as this new Commonwealth of DEBS and BELLAMY would be, supposedly, on an actual need of some new way of fighting the battle for existence. The founders of Brook Farm were trying to live up to a certain poetical ideal, the same that was at the foot of the undeveloped American dream of SOUTHEY and COLERIDGE.

In a general way it is probably true that the very men and women for whom this plan is devised have the least inclination to or taste for the mode of life prescribed but rarely adopted by the theoretical Socialists. The noise and squalor and continual struggle of their daily routine in the overcrowded towns are not distasteful to them. But that fact is no strong argument against the scheme of a co-operative colony the founders of which must be teachers and expounders of doctrine as well as pioneers. It would be as wise to condemn without trial every new plan for improving the moral and sanitary surroundings of the poor because the habits of the poor themselves have so frequently caused the failure of such plans as to dismiss with derision a well-thought-out system of co-operative colonization; and in considering the feasibility of any plan called into being by the existing discontent it must be judged, not in comparison with any of the ill-fated attempts to reconstruct Arcadia or with any reference to the altruistic visions of Mr. HOWELLS and Mr. BELLAMY, but by some sort of logical measurement with similar schemes that have been successfully put into operation.

In the history of this country the Mormon colonization of Utah is the enterprise which, in magnitude, most closely resembles that proposed by DEBS, and the practical success of that during many years is not questioned. The settlements of the Shakers and the so-called Oneida Community in this State are other instances of successful co-operation. But in these a fascinating and unique religious creed was the bond which held the colonists together. Nothing else has yet been so effective in this way as a religion. It remains to be seen whether Mr. DEBS's industrial doctrine will prove as potent to make men surrender their individuality and their fighting chances for glory and worldly prizes in the struggle of life.

In such communities of this sort as have lasted for any considerable time the inducements for any colonist to betray the general cause have been minimized, and the scene of the experiment has been remote from the markets and thoroughfares of the world and their clamor of competition. Mr. DEBS's plan, as he has outlined it, specifies no particular State or Territory as the scene of his operations. He has had his eye on Utah, but good land there is rather expensive. The formation of branches or lodges in all the States, the collection of subscriptions, (and money must be earned before it can be paid,) and the early settlement of the new colony by an army of unmarried men and men without families who are to do the pioneers' work are mentioned as features of his plan.

But more important than the founding of the colony, it seems, as it is to be undertaken first of all, is the publication and circulation of a newspaper, the expenses of which are to be paid with the dollars and quarter dollars subscribed by workingmen looking to better their condition. And most of DEBS's manifesto is devoted to a political plan, the actual formation of a new State, with a Constitution of its own, and an army of voters supporting DEBS. This is all to be finished and prosperous before the next Presidential election, and yet no site for the new State has been chosen. The industrial colonization, which is all in the air, is but the means to a political end. In 1900 the vote of this State is to be "felt." It is a new empire DEBS has in his mind, in which truly there may be no money except "labor checks," but in which DEBS and Debsism shall prevail; and which, in 1904, shall help to "carry the country"—for DEBS. That is the Debs idea.

ELLIS ISLAND.

The results of the fire on Ellis Island are rather discreditable to the Government of the United States. The buildings on that island are the open house which we keep for newly arrived foreigners. They are the visible symbol of our National hospitality. And yet we build them in so flimsy a fashion that when they take fire we burn out and smoke out the unhappy immigrant who has trusted himself to our hospitality, put his life in imminent danger, and leave him shelterless.

Of course, the buildings for the accommodation of immigrants ought not to be stately or towering or more conspicuous than their necessary dimensions require. But they ought to be architecturally seemly and creditable, and above all they ought to be absolutely proof against such a disaster as has now occurred.

The loss to the Government by the destruction of the combustible buildings is estimated at half a million. This loss is not transferable, since Uncle Sam is his own insurer. If he had spent, say, 25 per cent. more on the burned buildings, they would not have burned and the Government would have saved the whole amount.

It is to be hoped we shall see no more of this penny wisdom and pound folly in the rebuilding. It is true that some Congressmen take a vicious pleasure in cutting down appropriations for New York, even for institutions that are a great source of National revenue. Several men lost their lives the other day because Congress would not make the necessary appropriations for the maintenance of the New York Post Office. Now the Government is out half a million because the appropriation for the buildings for the immigrants was not sufficient to make the buildings fire-proof.

It would not be a bad notion for Senator PLATT to interest himself in this matter. He is a person of some political influence in this State, and he sent himself to Washington presumably in the expectation that he would be a person of influence there. He served a good many years as Quarantine Commissioner, and he must have acquired during that service some specific notions of the needs of the immigrants. Moreover, he needs some more direct claim upon the gratitude of this city than he now possesses or even than he can derive from running a straight Republican municipal ticket by way of rebuking the Socialistic spirit. It would not be bad politics for him to secure suitable buildings on Ellis Island.

CALIFORNIAN CHERRIES.

The Californian fruitmakers are advancing with rapid strides. They were always very successful in simulating the appearance of the natural fruit. Their pears and peaches were even larger and handsomer than those of nature and lacked only flavor to make them equally acceptable. But they were "Dead Sea fruits, that tempt the eye, but turn to ashes on the lips."

But of late the Californians have learned to add the needful element of flavor. They have not yet imparted it to their pears and peaches. But their grapes have flavor and so have their oranges. These latter were at first admired for the thoughtfulness and ingenuity the Californians had shown in packing all the seeds together at one end. Though this was originally a Mediterranean invention, it has never been applied so extensively as in California. But it was even more to the point, to purchasers whose aesthetics were more gustatory than pictorial, that the oranges which showed this ingenious device were also good to eat. They are as good as anybody's oranges, while the grapes are not yet as good as hothouse or as Mediterranean or as Atlantic grapes, though a creditable and promising improvement has taken place.

The cherries we are getting now in such profusion are equally creditable to the Californians. They not only look like cherries, but they taste like cherries. Of course, they suffer somewhat from the journey of three thousand miles, but they arrive, considering that fact, in wonderfully good condition, and nobody whose cherry eating is confined to the Black Tartarians and Bigarreaux of the Pacific slope is in need of compassion.

There is in this a very serious moral for the fruit growers of the East. While the Californian growers, thanks to their climate, can beat them in the size of their fruits, they retain an advantage in flavor and in proximity to their market, which ought to be decisive. Yet they are getting beaten on their own ground, and for obvious reasons. The Californians show more intelligence and enterprise in the culture of their fruit, while upon the mercantile side, in the whole business of packing, transport, and distribution—in everything, in a word, that involves organization—there is no comparison whatever. That is why the fruit growers of the Napa Valley take more money from the inhabitants of New York than the fruit growers of the Mohawk Valley. It is only in small fruits so perishable that they cannot be transported that the local growers are able to compete for their own natural market. It behooves them to bestir themselves and to put more brains and more enterprise into their business if they expect to live by it much longer.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Curiously persistent ill luck seems to attend the efforts of our blockading fleet to prevent the dispatch of arms to Cuba. The trips of the Dauntless and other vessels engaged in that traffic are not quite so regular as those of the transatlantic liners, but they are frequent enough for most practical purposes, and as there is no difficulty at all in breaking through the cordon of Spanish gunboats, the slow progress of the Cuban cause is even more remarkable than the source of all the money these expeditions must cost.

—A San Francisco shipmaster, in whom, as in all followers of the sea, irritating experiences with what poets, but never sailors, call "the ever-faithful needle" has developed a longing for a compass that will point to the magnetic pole all the time, instead of at rare intervals, and then only by accident, has been studying the problem for a long time, and announces that he has solved it. If the announcement is true, and a compass whose habits are not all "errors" has really been invented, the whole world will give him honor and incidental tribute in large amounts, but the description of the San Francisco man's contrivance does not excite high expectations. All his efforts have been directed toward the isolation of his needle from electrical currents, especially those which traverse iron ships. Of course, such currents make trouble for compasses, or rather for those who have to depend on compasses for guidance, but they do not make it by passing through the instruments themselves. If that were the case, perfectly isolated binnacles, which could be easily constructed, would have been in use long ago. It is induced magnetism that causes most of the various deflections, and all the most inconvenient of them, and against induction isolating materials are of no avail. Therefore it is safe to say that the new compass, with its double covering of glass globes from which the air has been pumped, will probably turn out to be as erratic as every one of its many predecessors has been and is. All that the inventor asks, however, is that seamen will generously reserve their opinions until he is able to give practical demonstration of the utility of his protective coverings. That is a fair request, but it is often a difficult one to grant.

—What domestic felicity will reign for the rest of this month in the homes of those Oklahoma Indians who by July 1 must decide which of their two or three wives best deserves to retain her place in the lodge! If, as the dispatches state, each of the wives is eager to escape the evils she knows not of by continuing to suffer those with which she is familiar, the respectful affection with which those lucky redskins will be treated for the next two weeks will be something to remember all their lives.

—English florists and flower lovers are in a great state of mind over an orchid recently exhibited by SANDER, the St. Albans grower. Its scientific name is the Cattleya Reineckiana, which to the ininitiate mind is not very promising, but the flower itself is described as a vision of beauty and delight. The wings of its seagull-like blossom are white as snow, while the body portion is of gold and vermillion, eight inches across. It is the largest and most beautiful Cattleya ever known to the civilized world, and it would take 1,000 guineas to buy it. ARNOLD, the famous orchid collector, sent it to England just before he lost his life while hunting for further similar treasures. ARNOLD was the man who, while traveling in Venezuela, made the acquaintance of a young fellow who appeared to be roving for pleasure. ARNOLD traveled with him for some distance, but a few chance words in a wayside inn made ARNOLD aware that the supposed pleasure seeker was really another orchid collector bent on the same errand as himself, and using every means to supplant him. At once ARNOLD drew his revolver, and there and then gave his acquaintance the option of either fighting a duel with him or retiring from the field. The latter course was chosen. ARNOLD's death soon afterward, under circumstances which have never yet been cleared up, is by no means a solitary example of the perils of orchid hunting, and though in the more civilized districts the work is comparatively easy, there are still countries in which an orchid seeker may be said to carry his life in his hands.

PERSONAL.

—Mr. LAURIER was doubtless quite right in speaking of Canada as a "republic," but still it was a rather queer thing for a colonial Premier to say before a British audience. LAURIER is so popular in England just now, however, that perhaps his words are not scrutinized as carefully as they would have been in the years when the discriminations of Canada's tariff had less of incidental advantage for the home manufacturers.

—Chicago's energetic Mayor has found time, amid his refusals and grantings of "recognition" to the confusingly numerous political factions of that city, to write a long proclamation in regard to the proper observance of Fourth of July. It is somewhat surprising that Mr. HARRISON, who has been regarded as a person more likely to incite his fellow-citizens to loud demonstrations of their patriotic emotions than to curb their inclinations in that direction, has drawn up a code of rules rather stricter than it is customary to enforce on the great National holiday. He tells the police that they may permit a moderate use of the less exciting sorts of fireworks on the gladsome day, but guns, revolvers, and bonfires are rigorously excluded from the Mayor's approbation, and the placing of explosives of any kind on car tracks he threatens to punish with all the severity the law allows him to employ. On the subject of toy pistols Mr. HARRISON is especially emphatic. The sale or gift of these instruments to any child is forbidden under penalty of fine and imprisonment, and not content with warning the dealers and the police to see that this regulation is enforced, the Mayor makes a really pathetic appeal to Chicago's parents to protect their offspring from the dangers incidental to the use of "toy pistols, percussion caps, paper or metal, and other dangerous explosives." On the whole, it looks as though Fourth of July would be an almost endurable day this year in Chicago. If the announcement of regulations and their enforcement were the same thing there would be the likelihood of a vast immigration to that city on the holiday which so many people in all parts of the country always anticipate with feelings of dread.

—Without endeavoring to decide on which side lay the right or the wrong in that controversy between Mr. WILLIAM M. IVINS and the street-car conductor, it is possible to see that the case was one of beautiful possibilities as the basis of a lawsuit. There was a broken rule, with much doubt as to who broke it first, and a tacit contract to do nobody can say just what. As both plaintiff and defendant are well able to take advantage of all the opportunities that are offered, the suit ought to be extremely interesting, and doubtless will.

—The workhouse authorities at Edmonton are in a state of mingled joy and anger because they have discovered among the inmates of their institution a surprisingly talented artist. That accounts for the joy, and the anger is due to the fact that the artist refuses to gratify their desire for specimens of his skill. The man is one JOSEPH JONES, a stonecutter by trade, who has taken to wood carving, and—when he chooses—makes beautiful things that ought to raise him far above his present status. When JONES's talent was first called to the attention of his hosts they bought tools and precious woods for him. After he had carved a design in mahogany it was sent to London for inspection by some of the persons to whom the guardians wrote with a view to obtain employment for the prisoner. JONES next received a piece of walnut out of which to carve a design. Thereupon he wished the guardians to read a statement which he had written, extending over five and a half pages of foolscap, and when the Chairman asked him to state verbally, and somewhat more briefly, what his application was, JONES became abusive and threatened one of the guardians with his fist. Next morning he was asked for the piece of walnut which he had been carving, and he took it from his box and mutilated it. The carving was a medallion, having upon it in relief the head of the Saviour, with a crown of thorns. The work had been very cleverly executed, but it had been marred by the whole of the face having been sliced away. JONES said that he could not get employment at his work as a stone carver because there were so many Italian rivals in London, and, therefore, he took up wood carving; but he was not going to allow the guardians to make a profit on his work, and that, he thought, was what they wished to do. The magistrate before whom he was taken said the guardian seemed to have acted kindly toward the prisoner, who must know that any work which he did while in the workhouse at the public expense belonged to the guardians—at any rate, so long as the value of the work did not exceed the cost of his maintenance. So JONES went to prison. His real grievance seems to have been the refusal to listen to his literary effort, of which, very possibly, he was prouder than of the work he could do really well. That is a way with artists, out of workhouses as well as in them.

CURRENT NOTES.

Mayor Sylvester Pennoyer of Portland is credited in Oregon with an intense desire to be Governor of the State once more, his plan being to mass all the free-silver Republicans and Democrats in his interest. The election is a year off.

* * *

Dr. Emanuel Vogel Gerhart of the theological department of Franklin and Marshall College, at Lancaster, Penn., will complete his eightieth year on the thirtieth of this month. He has been a preacher and teacher fifty-six years, and is still acute in intellect.

* * *

Frank Randall of Putnam, Conn., says that he was born April 3, 1851, and enlisted as a drummer boy in a Connecticut regiment in May, 1861, and he claims that he was the youngest boy thus employed in the war of the rebellion. He was present at the first battle of Bull Run.

* * *

Judge W. W. McDowell of Memphis assures those people of Tennessee who fear that a Constitutional Convention would cost the State too much that the expense need not exceed $25,000. The convention of 1871, he says, cost only $21,242.70, an exactness of statement that is admirable.

* * *

The special election in the Third District of Maine to elect a successor of Seth L. Milliken, Republican deceased, is to be held next Monday by appointment of Gov. Powers. There are three regularly nominated candidates in the field—Edwin C. Burleigh, Republican; Frederick W. Plaisted, Democrat, and B. F. Lancaster, Populist.

* * *

The Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier still insists that the owners of the Charleston cotton mill were driven by necessity to the employment of negro operatives, there not being a sufficient supply of efficient and trustworthy white labor in Charleston for the mill's successful operation; and it also insists that the "experiment" has so far proved entirely satisfactory.

* * *

Speaking of Edward Everett, his uncle, the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale expresses the opinion that he was happiest in his public speeches when he had not written down what he intended to say and committed it to memory, as many have supposed was his invariable custom. "He was very shy," says Dr. Hale, "but in his own home or that of a friend, where he was at ease, and knew that nobody would repeat what he said, he was the funniest and wittiest of men. His extraordinary memory brought up the most amusing stories of the past, his sense of humor was very quick and keen, and his language just as apt in conversation as it was in his most careful addresses."

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

May Hold On.

From The Nashville (Tenn.) American.

It begins to look as if Gov. Taylor, instead of resigning his office, will become resigned to its duties.

Yale in Victory or Defeat.

From The Boston Journal.

There is this to be said of Yale: If she exults in victory, she accepts defeat without public grumbling or vain excuse.

The Republicans and the Currency.

From The Louisville (Ky.) Post.

The Republicans hesitate to settle the currency question, knowing that with that question settled Democrats could easily "get together" and elect a President in 1900.

The People Will Have Their Way.

From The Buffalo Express.

The Wisconsin Legislature made a law forbidding the publishing of a candidate's name in more than one column of the official ballot. This is calculated to prevent the fusion of political parties, but it will not. Such devices of cheap politicians have little effect on the vote, unless it is a reactionary effect.

What Can This Mean?

From The Hartford (Conn.) Courant.

These peripatetic South American gentlemen who are riding free around the United States and in their speeches abusing our tariff will confer a favor if they will speak also of the tariff charged for exhibiting them in the various cities where they stop the train. Do they justify that? Is it to their own profit?

The Policeman.

From The Syracuse Courier.

A well-seasoned policeman of good bulk and sound nerves can jump into a crowd, exhort the rational element, buffet the turbulent, and club the dangerous with comparatively little danger to himself. It is his business and he goes about it with a certain business-like familiarity that inspires in the crowd an admiration for the law of force, and the force of law.

Pessimism in Chicago.

From The Chicago Inter Ocean.

The pessimistic spirit in Chicago has been cultivated to serve a selfish end. A concerted effort has been made to have the people believe that men prominent in public and business life are morally corrupt that the instigators may profit thereby. This era of reckless accusation and childish threat is not to be dignified even by calling it a mood of the people; it is not. It is the self-encouraged hysteria of men who feed their vanity by promoting hostility to their opponents and discontent among those they have not been able to move by arguments.

The Biltmore Incident.

From The New Haven (Conn.) Register.

It was no reflection upon the newspaper men that their presence was not desired. They were to be excluded because the owner wished to avoid publicity, and he naturally concluded, that the house and grounds would be "written up." Is anybody going to say that this is not his right? Has any one the right to force publicity upon him? To misrepresent a man who prefers obscurity to notoriety, simply because his agent takes a clumsy method of protecting him is indefensible. There is everything to show that the reception of the President and his official family was hearty and sincere, though as we have said the President had the right to include the newspaper men in his official family and decline the invitation. The newspaper men, on the other hand, have reason to feel gratified at the President's friendliness, but no reason to feel affronted at their original exclusion, or proud of the surrender of the luckless agent. The entire incident was unfortunate, if not something worse.

Woman Suffrage in This Country.

From The Boston Transcript.

The total number of women registered and thereby entitled to vote on the suffrage question at the Massachusetts election held Nov. 3, 1896, was 39,242. Of this number only 23,068 would be "written up." Is anybody going to say that this is not his right? Has any one the right to force publicity upon him? To misrepresent a man who prefers obscurity to notoriety, simply because his agent takes a clumsy method of protecting him is indefensible. There is everything to show that the reception of the President and his official family was hearty and sincere, though as we have said the President had the right to include the newspaper men in his official family and decline the invitation. The newspaper men, on the other hand, have reason to feel gratified at the President's friendliness, but no reason to feel affronted at their original exclusion, or proud of the surrender of the luckless agent. The entire incident was unfortunate, if not something worse.

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The Times's Improvement.

From The Lockport Journal.

Even the most superficial observer must have noted the recent marked improvement in THE NEW YORK TIMES. In many respects it is rapidly gaining its old-time prestige. As an industrious gatherer of legitimate news it excels. Beyond this it seems to be especially catering to the business world. Its commercial and stock department is conducted upon advanced lines and fairly represents all that is going on in the business world. Its daily publication of hotel arrivals and buyers is a feature. Its editorial page is bright and clean. Altogether THE NEW YORK TIMES is now one of the very best newspapers in the metropolis. We are not surprised to hear that it is reaping a deserved reward in increased circulation.

Mark Twain.

From The Hartford (Conn.) Times.

We do not think Mr. Clemens is destitute or much pressed for the want of the comforts of life. He has arranged with the Hartford Publishing Company to print and issue his new book, "The Surviving Innocent Abroad." The company gives him $10,000 in cash on receiving his manuscript, and will pay him a royalty (of per volume, we believe,) on the sales of the book. We believe the sum of $10,000 has already been paid to Mr. Clemens. If not, it will be paid to him within a short time.

NUGGETS.

Quite Unpardonable.

Still, it seems almost sacrilegious to refer to the Tennessee centennial as a Ten. cent. show.—Chicago Times Herald.

Apt Illustration.

Professor—Give an example of suspended animation.

Student—The House of Representatives at Washington.—Philadelphia North American.

A Home Thrust.

Mr. Hicks—A burned child dreads the fire, you know, Melissa.

Mrs. Hicks—Well, that's where a burned child has the advantage over a man who bets on horse races.—Cleveland Leader.

His Justification.

"They tell me that Simpson is going to marry a girl of eighteen. He's fifty if he's a day."

"Yes. It's what he calls striking a sensible average."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

June Flowers.

"June is well called the month of roses," remarked Mr. Belleneld.

"Roses are not the most important flowers of June," replied Miss Bloomfield.

"What are?"

"Orange blossoms."—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

Similar Experiences.

"Did you ever run after a ferryboat only to find that it was coming in?"

"Oh, yes, and at the time I was courting my wife and thought I was winning out in a hard fight, she and all her relatives were combined in an effort to make my escape impossible."—Philadelphia North American.

Plainly So.

"No," said Miss Cayenne, in response to a question about a friend, "he is not musical. At all events he doesn't belong to any musical organization."

"How do you know?"

"I heard him say that music soothed him, and made him feel peaceful."—Washington Star.

Compliments.

"Miss Brown told me that you paid her such a charming compliment the other evening," said Mrs. Coddington to her husband, "something about her being pretty. The poor girl was so pleased. I don't see how you men can be so untruthful."

"I should think you'd know by this time that I'm never untruthful," said Mr. Coddington, reproachfully. "I said she was just as pretty as she could be, and so she was."—Harper's Bazar.

VICTORIA THE GOOD.

BY ALFRED AUSTIN,
POET LAUREATE OF ENGLAND.

From The Independent, June 17, 1897.

The dew was on the Summer lawn,
The roses bloomed, the woods were green,
When forth there came, as fresh as dawn,
A Maiden with majestic mien.
They girt a crown about her brow,
They placed a sceptre in her hand,
And loud rang out a Nation's vow,
"God guard the Lady of the Land!"

And now the cuckoo calls once more,
And once again June's roses blow,
And round her Throne her people pour,
Recalling sixty years ago;
And all the goodly days between,
Glory and sorrow, love and pain,
The wifely Mother, widowed Queen,
The loftiest as the longest Reign.

She shared her subjects' bane and bliss,
Welcomed the wise, the base withstood,
And taught by her clear life it is
The greatest greatness to be good.
Yet while for Peace she wrought and prayed,
She bore the trident, wore the helm
And, Mistress of the Main, she made
An Empire of her Island Realm.

So gathering now, from near, from far,
From Rule whereon ne'er sets the day,
From Southern Cross and Northern Star,
Her People lift their hearts, and pray:
Longer and longer may she reign
And, through a Summer night serene
Whence day doth never wholly wane,
God spare and bless our Empress-Queen!

SWINFORD OLD MANOR, ASHFORD, KENT, ENGLAND.

NEWS FROM THE OLD WORLD

Reports of the Great Desolation Inflicted by the Earthquake Near Calcutta Confirmed.

TOWN OF SHILLONG LEVELED

Inspector of Prisons Killed—Railroad Vanishes Near Gauhati and Roads Are Crossed by Wide Chasms—Fund for the Jubilee May Go to the Sufferers.

CALCUTTA, June 16.—Further reports of the destruction caused by the earthquake of last Saturday show that great damage was done at Dacca, Jamaltur, and Murshidabad. At the latter place the Nawab had a miraculous escape.

Great injury has been done to the tea plantations of Assam, Cachar, and Duaro. A number of factories and machine houses have been wrecked at the three places named. At Krishnagar, Mymendingh, and Silket all the Courts and Treasuries have been demolished.

Terrible reports are coming in from Assam. At Shillong everything has been leveled to the ground. An Inspector of Prisons has been killed, and there have been many deaths in the public offices, in the military lines, and in the bazaar. No further details are obtainable.

The official records have been buried at Gauhati, where the roads are now crossed by wide chasms. The railroad has vanished in that vicinity, and at Goalpara a tidal wave has destroyed the bazaar and all the other buildings, and the neighboring country is covered with fissures which are spurting mud and sand.

Numbers of buildings have been destroyed at Dhubri, where the river bank has subsided, flooding the country and ruining the crops.

There has been heavy loss of life at Goalpara and Dhubri.

Several of the shaken districts have not been heard from, but isolated roads have been broken up by fissures, bridges have been destroyed, and the telegraph lines have been broken down almost throughout Assam.

It is expected that the jubilee illuminations will be abandoned, and that the money which it was proposed to expend upon them will be devoted to relieving the distress of the earthquake sufferers.

A Deputy Commissioner Killed.

SIMLA, June 16.—The reports that all the buildings at Shillong had been destroyed are confirmed.

Mr. McCabe, the British resident Deputy Commissioner, was killed by a falling house, and the English ladies and children are suffering intensely from exposure.

The towns of Sylhet and Cherrapunji were leveled to the ground and whole villages subsided.

The losses are so great that it is feared a severe scarcity is inevitable in several populous districts.

THE QUEEN'S EYESIGHT.

Sensational Stories Published in America Not Believed in London—Her Physicians Off on a Holiday.

LONDON, June 16.—The sensational stories circulated in the United States by a newspaper in regard to the eyesight of Queen Victoria, which is said by that periodical to be so bad that her Majesty is almost totally blind, are not believed here. There has been no hint that the Queen's sight is any worse than might be expected in a woman of her age. Sir John Watt Reid, the Queen's resident physician, is now away on a holiday, so it is evident that her Majesty's health causes him no anxiety.

JUBILEE BANQUET IN BERLIN.

British Colony at the Kaiserhof Honor Queen Victoria.

BERLIN, June 16.—Many Americans, among them United States Consul General Charles de Kay and Mrs. de Kay, attended the jubilee banquet given this evening by the British colony at the Kaiserhof. Sir Frank Lascelles, the British Ambassador, presided, and the hall was decorated with British, American, and German flags, and busts of Queen Victoria and the Emperor William.

There were the usual toasts and patriotic speeches, and a telegram of congratulation was sent to the Queen.

The Queen Starts for Windsor.

BALMORAL, Scotland, June 16.—Queen Victoria left Balmoral to-day for Windsor Castle. This is the first step of her Majesty in the long programme arranged to celebrate the sixtieth anniversary of her accession to the throne.

Saturday next is known as the Eve of the Jubilee, and by that time all preparations for the busy week to follow will have been completed.

GEN. REBILLOT IN A DUEL.

Veteran of the Coup d'Etat Wounded by Camille de St. Croix.

PARIS, June 16.—Gen. Rebillot, who is seventy-five years of age, fought a duel with swords this afternoon, with M. Camille de St. Croix, the author of an article on the part taken by this Rebillot in the coup d'etat of Dec. 2, 1851. Gen. Rebillot was wounded above the eye.

TRIAL OF BUTLER IN SYDNEY.

Jury Finds Him Guilty of the Murder of Capt. Weller.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., June 16.—The trial of Frank Butler, charged with the murder of Capt. Lee Weller, who, it is alleged, he induced to go with him on a gold prospecting trip, was ended to-day, the jury rendering a verdict of guilty.

Butler, after the murder of Capt. Weller, escaped from Australia on the ship Swanhilda, but upon the arrival of that vessel at San Francisco he was arrested and afterward extradited.

The plea of the defense at the trial just closed was that Capt. Weller committed suicide. It is alleged that the condemned man has, in the course of his career, taken the life in Australia of a number of other persons, among them a metallurgist named O. G. T. Preston.

Butler attempted to cut his throat with a piece of tin early this morning, but was seized before he did himself any serious injury.

Later he made the most violent resistance to his keepers while on the way to the Court House. He fought with them like a wild beast, and was with difficulty subdued.

FOR FREE TRADE AND UNION.

Dominion Premier Makes an Appeal for the Colonies in Manchester.

MANCHESTER, England, June 16.—The Premier of Canada, the Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, who, with the other visiting Premiers came here to-day by way of the Manchester Ship Canal, replying to the toast of "Our Colonies," said: "The colonies are desirous of closer commercial union with Great Britain, but they are not inclined to abandon free trade, which has so prospered Great Britain that Canada has endeavored to open the door to closer commercial relations between Great Britain and her colonies, being animated thereto by gratitude to the country which has been a sort of mother to them and by business instincts. Canada will be able to send many of her products to England, and if Australia follows suit who can doubt that the trade of Great Britain and her colonies will increase? Let there be free trade for Canada and free trade for Great Britain; but let there also be a commercial union all round."

Through the Manchester Canal.

LIVERPOOL, June 16.—The tender of the White Star Line steamer Majestic took a large party to-day, including the Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, the Premier of Canada, and the other visiting Premiers, on a trip through the Manchester Canal.

A BOMB BURSTS IN PARIS.

Strasburg Statue in the Place de la Concorde Damaged—Four Infernal Machines Found.

PARIS, June 16.—A bomb was exploded this afternoon in front of the Strasburg Statue, on the Place de la Concorde. No damage was done.

The explosion did some injury to the balustrade of the statue, and the immediate locality was strewn with scrap-iron as far as the wall of the Tulleries.

A sharp shower was falling at the time, and no one was about. The infernal machine appears to have been some sort of an iron pot, parts of which were picked up by the police at least 100 yards from the statue.

The police found blood spots on the ground near the statue, and have descriptions of two men who were seen fleeing from the vicinity of the statue immediately after the explosion. Up to midnight there had been no arrests.

L'Eclair this morning says that four other bombs, or infernal machines, have been discovered in Paris during the past month, and that during President Faure's journeyings several domiciles were searched.

In connection with the alleged attempt upon the life of President Faure last Sunday, while on his way to the races at Longchamps, several arrests have been made, but only one man was detained in custody.

NEWS FROM THE ORIENT.

Sen Sin Captured in Formosa—Mutiny in Woo-Sung, China—Canton Revolt Serious.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 16.—In the recent engagement between the Japanese troops and rebels against the rulers in Northern Formosa, the former, besides securing large quantities of Mauser rifles, succeeded in capturing the famous rebel chief, Sen Sin, (Tan Shin,) who had succeeded in evading capture ever since the arrival of the Japanese. Sen Sin, during the Chinese occupation, was one of the highest military officers in the Chinese Army. Since the Japanese occupation he has received constant aid from Foo-Chow.

The German officers who have been engaged in drilling the Chinese troops at Woo-Sung, China, have had to extend their tuition to the point of teaching their charges the direful effects of mutiny. Recently it was decided to discharge about one-half of the native drilled troops, who were in four camps of 500 each, replacing them by a corresponding number of foreign-drilled men from the forts. Three months' extra pay was given the discharged soldiers, but they clamored for seven months, and on May 7 broke into open mutiny, looting the officers' quarters, pulling down the houses, and threatening to shoot the General in command.

The principal ringleader was arrested and decapitated. It is stated that not a single Chinese official was present at the execution, all having fled. Throughout the night of the 8th the camp and magazine were guarded, and on the morning of the 9th three more of the ringleaders were executed.

According to late advices from Swatow the rebellion in Koa-Chow and Lei-Chow Prefectures of Canton appears to be quite serious.

Brig. Gen. Chang, with 5,000 extra troops, has been sent to operate against the rebels.

Shihit Ouch is to be the first city attacked by the Government troops, as a portion of the affected districts are on the sea coast, and the Canton squadron has been ordered to co-operate with Gen. Chang's army.

NORWAY FOR ARBITRATION.

The Storthing Approves an Address to the King for a Permanent Court.

CHRISTIANIA, June 16.—The Storthing to-day unanimously approved an address to the King in favor of concluding treaties to establish a permanent Court of Arbitration.

MR. FOSTER STARTS FOR LONDON.

Commissioner Said to Have Accomplished His Mission in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 16.—John W. Foster, the United States Seal Commissioner, has started for London to-day. It is understood that his mission has been successfully accomplished.

BURIAL OF CHARLOTTE WOLTER.

Notables Present at the Funeral Services in Vienna.

VIENNA, June 16.—The funeral of the late Charlotte Wolter, the distinguished Austrian actress, took place this afternoon, with burial at Heitzing Cemetery. The body was followed to the grave by Prince Lichtenstein, the Court Chamberlain; Dr. Lueger, Burgomaster of Vienna; Baron Berzocny, Director of the Court Theatre, and all the leading lights in Viennese literary and theatrical circles, with a vast concourse of the general public.

Impressive addresses were delivered at the grave by Herr von Burckhard, Director of the Burg Theatre, and Herr Sonnethal, leading actor of the Court Theatre.

THE FOUDROYANT WRECKED.

Nelson's Old Flagship Ashore Near Liverpool—Heavy Gales Blowing.

LONDON, June 16.—The North of England and Scotland have been swept by heavy gales. The suburbs of Glasgow and the country around that city are flooded and the railroads are submerged.

A terrible storm has swept over Liverpool, and Nelson's flagship, the Foudroyant, which was touring the coast as a show ship, has been driven ashore and totally wrecked.

The Foudroyant was launched in 1798, just six months before the battle of the Nile. She was an eighty-gun ship of 2,062 tons and cost £54,000.

Ten Drowned Off Belfast.

BELFAST, June 16.—The steam collier Susannah, Capt. Kelly, has foundered in a hurricane which has passed over Belfast Lough. Ten members of the crew were drowned.

Mrs. Blackman's Story Denied.

LONDON, June 16.—Secretary Honey of Barney Barnato's companies says that the claim of Mrs. Blackman of Cleveland, Ohio, to be a daughter of the late South African speculator is preposterous, as Barnato was only once married.

A Brother in Montreal Arises.

MONTREAL, Quebec, June 16.—Roland Israel Gideon Barnett, a money broker of this city, asserts that he is a brother of the late Barney Barnato, and will lay claim to part of the latter's estate.

Gen. Miles Visits Ambassador Hay.

LONDON, June 16.—Gen. Nelson A. Miles, United States Army, and his aide de camp, Capt. P. Maus, and Rear Admiral J. N. Miller, United States Navy, paid official visits to-day, in full uniform, to the United States Ambassador, Col. John Hay, who returned their visits at the residence on Carlton House Terrace of the special envoy of the United States to the Queen's jubilee, Mr. Whitelaw Reid.

A Lake Formed in Roumania.

BUCHAREST, June 16.—Great damage has been done in Roumania by the recent rainstorms. The Danube has overflowed its banks, and an immense lake, nine miles long, has formed between Fetesti and Tchernavoda.

Bark Wrecked in Morecambe Bay.

LONDON, June 16.—The Norwegian bark Svalen, Capt. Svensen, which arrived at Glasson Dock June 2 from Halifax, has been driven ashore in Morecambe Bay and will probably prove a wreck. No lives were lost.

Snowstorm Near Manchester, England

MANCHESTER, England, June 16.—There was a snowstorm at Blackburn, Lancashore, thirty miles from here, this morning.

Try Grain-O for breakfast; it is appetizing and healthful, and takes the place of coffee.—Adv.

HOLLAND'S NEW SUFFRAGE LAW.

A Cabinet Crisis Imminent—Little Benefit to the Labor Party.

LONDON, June 17.—The correspondent of The Times at Rotterdam says:

"The only certain result of the extended suffrage under the Electoral Reform act, 1896, is that the Cabinet finds itself in a minority, and that a Cabinet crisis is inevitable. The extended suffrage has not as yet been of much benefit to the Labor Party."

Daniel O'Connell Dead.

LONDON, June 16.—Daniel O'Connell, son of the Irish liberator, is dead.

M. BERNIER DEAD IN INDIANA.

As Brother Bartholomew, He Was for Seventeen Years Baker to Pope Pius IX.

NOTRE DAME, Ind., June 16.—Brother Bartholomew of the Order of the Holy Cross, who for seventeen years baked all of the bread that was broken on the table of Pope Pius IX., died here this morning at 1:30 o'clock.

His secular name was Louis Marie Bernier. He was born at Carrancix, Eure-et-Loire, France, Jan. 1, 1824. He was admitted to the Order of the Holy Cross in Paris, Aug. 27, 1854, and soon after was transferred to Rome, where he became the baker to the orphan asylum of Venle Pia, which was founded by Pope Pius IX. The Pope afterward appointed him to the duty of supplying bread to the papal table.

CIRCUS MANAGER DEAD.

M. F. Young of the Barnum and Bailey Show Passes Away in Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 16.—M. F. Young, general manager of the Barnum-Bailey Show, died last night at the Auditorium of typhoid fever.

Young was well known to showmen throughout the country. He was unmarried, and leaves an estate in Cincinnati valued at $200,000. The body will be taken to Cincinnati for burial.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., June 16.—Over the canvas tents of Forepaugh & Sells's circus to-day flags floated at half mast out of respect for Mr. Young.

Merritt F. Young started in life in the Gibson House, Cincinnati, with A. H. Geoffray as a bell boy, and later was promoted to be the chief clerk and treasurer of that hotel. While there he met Mr. Barnum, who became impressed with the young man's ability, and made him an offer, which he accepted, and from that day until the present he had been connected with the show as Treasurer or manager. He had also been the confidential man of James A. Bailey, and has had absolute control of all his enterprises, and in all that time millions of dollars have passed through his hands, and not one nickel has ever been short in his accounts.

MONEY GIFTS TO THE Y. M. H. A.

Jacob H. Schiff Adds $30,000 to His Previous Donation of $20,000.

Jacob H. Schiff has authorized President Percival S. Menken of the Young Men's Hebrew Association and the Directors to purchase property and enlarge the equipment of the organization to the extent of $30,000 at his expense. Mr. Schiff recently gave the association the brownstone building 861 Lexington Avenue, valued at $20,000.

Mrs. Etta Herman has added $10,000 to her former donation of $10,000, which is to be used for educational purposes.

President Menken says, with these and other gifts, the association, after a struggle of twenty-three years, has been placed in a position where it can establish a first-class reference library, a well-equipped gymnasium, and maintain a meeting hall. Plans have been made for a hall 35 by 80 feet. There are now 1,000 members in the association.

ART GIFTS TO CINCINNATI.

Niehaus's Model of Gen. Sherman and a Copy of Blum's "Music."

Mr. Charles Niehaus and Mr. Robert Blum, two American artists, who have achieved distinction both in their own country and abroad, have seen fit to confer upon their native city some substantial evidence of their recent work.

The Art Museum of Cincinnati lately received the original model, in clay, executed by Niehaus for the monument of Gen. Sherman in Washington, which was rejected, along with three others of high artistic merit, through the manipulation of an ignorant committee, and in spite of the protests of every sculpture society in the country. The model is a beautiful work, both in composition and in the technical detail, and there is a general feeling of delight that this gift to the city has been made.

A little later than this gift the same city received from Mr. Robert Blum a large reproduction of his superb decorative painting "Music," which adorns the great hall of the Mendelssohn Glee Club, in this city. The copy presented is a carbon print about six feet long, retouched and beautifully corrected in effect and detail with crayon, by the artist himself. It is heavily framed, and below the decoration are placed two panels inscribed with descriptions of the work, and a brief biographical sketch of Blum, wherein the fact is stated that he gained his early education at the Sixth District Public School in Cincinnati, to which this gift is particularly made. Three small photographs, one of the artist as a youth, another of him now, and one of his studio, are set between the panels.

The lightness, delicacy, and movement of the picture, the originality of the composition, and its thoroughly decorative spirit are well shown in the black and tint copy, but it creates a longing for the rich coloring of the original in those who have not been fortunate in seeing it and who know enough of Blum's work to take the cue from his indications.

A New Dramatic School.

A new dramatic school, to be known as the Stanhope-Wheatcroft, has been launched for popular favor on the reputation and work accomplished by Mrs. Adeline Stanhope-Wheatcroft during her four years of experience in connection with the late Nelson Wheatcroft as principal of the Empire Theatre School, now consolidated with the Lyceum School of Acting, under Mr. Sargent. Mrs. Wheatcroft was announced as remaining with the consolidated school, but she seems to have decided otherwise, without disagreement with the managers of the former, and has established herself at the Holland Building with office and studio. There is neither a merry war nor antagonism. Friends have advised Mrs. Wheatcroft to start out for herself, and she has done so, with the recommendation of hard work and good results in a field in which she is at home.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Fanny McIntyre will play leading rôles with Wilton Lackaye next season.

Lorimer Stoddard's new play, "A Game of Life," was successfully produced Monday by the Frawley Stock Company at the Columbia Theatre, San Francisco.

The New Jersey State Board of Taxation yesterday reduced the valuation of the Bon Ton Theatre in Jersey City from $48,000 to $42,000. The property is owned by Frederick W. Klein.

Alice Nielsen, who sang leading rôles with the Bostonians last season, has decided to remain with that company as prima donna, instead of going to Europe to study, as she intended.

R. A. Barnett has completed a new musical comedy, entitled "The Ballet Girl," which will have an early production. This title has also been copyrighted by Adrian Ross and James T. Tanner.

Edward Rosenbaum is negotiating for a new comedy by Glen McDonough entitled "The Marquise of Michigan." If satisfactory arrangements are made the piece will be produced at the Bijou Theatre following May Irwin's engagement at that house.

Thomas Whiffen, the actor, is seriously ill at his home in Harlem with typhoid fever. Mr. Whiffen was lately engaged to play one of the chief parts in George Broadhurst's new comedy, "What Happened to Jones," which will open at the Manhattan Theatre Aug. 30.

Alfred Bradley, owner of "The Mysterious Mr. Bugle," has purchased a new play by Charles Barnard, entitled "The Deputy Wife." "Christopher, Jr.," which he will also manage next season, has been translated into French, and will have an early production in Paris.

Smyth and Rice have bought a new comedy by William A. Allderdice for production this Winter. W. H. Post is working on a piece for the same managers, in which May Vokes will play the chief part, that of a servant girl. Miss Vokes has an interest in all of the "My Friend from India" companies.

MISS CONDE WON'T ELOPE

The Rev. Dr. John Hall Writes that the Young Woman Has Withdrawn Her Affection.

SAILOR LOVER DISCARDED

No More Communication with Ensign Stone—His Friends Do Not Believe She Has Really Yielded or that the Romance Is at an End.

The Rev. Dr. John Hall of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church is authority for the statement that Miss Condé, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Swits Condé, has availed herself of the prerogative of her sex and changed her mind, and no longer loves—if indeed she ever did love—her sailor lover, Ensign G. L. P. Stone of the United States Navy.

After, commenting upon some published criticism of the love troubles of the young couple, Dr. Hall writes:

"On the moral tone of the article I make no comment. It rests on the assumption that the young lady referred to desires the elopement, as does the ensign.

"On this point, let me say that I have heard from the young lady herself—in a conversation, a week ago—that she has no such desire, and that she had decided to close communication with the young man.

"I have also seen this statement in the writing of the young lady, and the young man has received information to that effect.

"The parents have simply endeavored to protect her and the family—for which they are responsible—from annoyances, and in doing so are carrying out her wish. Love is undoubtedly a great power, but it is surely a part of an unmarried woman's liberty, if she see cause, to withdraw her affection.

"I write this from my regard for a family known to me, and entitled to respect and confidence. Yours faithfully,

"JOHN HALL,
"No. 712 Fifth Avenue."

"New York, June 15, 1897."

Dr. Hall declined last night to add anything to the statements contained in his letter. No information as to the whereabouts of Miss Condé, or of any of the family, could be obtained at the Condé house, and the affair of Stone-Condé appears to be closed.

It may be, as was said by a friend of Ensign Stone yesterday, that Miss Condé has simply yielded to circumstances temporarily, and may later exercise the liberty that is part of her unmarried condition, and again give her love to the man who had braved without flinching the terrors of a court-martial for her sake.

Ensign Stone was seen aboard his ship, the Puritan, at the Navy Yard, last night. He did not appear out of spirits, nor did he seem as one who had lost hope. He greeted the reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES who called on him pleasantly, but declined to discuss the situation from any point of view. "I'm under orders not to talk," he said, "and a sailor always obeys orders." He would not say from whom he had received the orders.

His friend, Ensign Osborne, of the United States steamship Alliance, was almost equally reticent. Beyond saying "I don't believe a word of it," when told it was reported Miss Condé had written to Ensign Stone that she had changed her mind, he had nothing to say.

The troubles of Ensign Stone and Miss Condé began about four weeks ago. Up to that time Mr. Stone was a welcome visitor to the Condé house. Then, when his attentions were announced as serious and there was talk of a wedding in October, Mr. Condé interfered. He requested the sailor to cease his visits, and sent his daughter to the Condé Summer residence at Oswego. Ensign Osborne did all he could for his friend Stone, and it is said made all requisite arrangements for an elopement. Miss Condé's brother put in an appearance at an inauspicious moment and the scheme was abandoned. Mr. Condé then complained to the Secretary of the Navy, charging the Ensigns with conduct unbecoming officers and gentlemen, and a naval investigation preparatory to formulating charges for a court-martial was ordered, the Ensigns meanwhile being confined to their ships, under nominal arrest. The court holding the investigation reported that neither officer had violated any naval regulations, and Secretary Long ordered the matter to be dropped.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Peabody—Roddy.

MERRICK, L. I., June 16.—A fashionable wedding this evening was that at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Roddy here, when their daughter, Miss Constance Celia Roddy, married Lincoln Rea Peabody of Boston.

The bride wore white satin, elaborately trimmed with pearls and duchess lace. Miss Prout's gown was of pink silk and mousseline de soie. The little flower girls, Miss Esther Burrell and Miss Violet Wanzor, were dressed in pink silk.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. William Montgomery Downey of this place. Hugh V. Roddy, Jr., brother of the bride, and George H. Allen of Salem, Mass., acted as ushers. Miss Ruth A. Prout of Brooklyn was maid of honor and Dr. Ausburn T. Shepard of New York was the best man. The bridegroom is the son of Henry W. Peabody of New York City, and a graduate of Harvard College. The bride and groom departed on the 10:30 train to-night for an extended tour through Canada.

Yard—Jones.

The marriage of Miss Sara Elizabeth Gladys Jones, youngest daughter of Owen Jones of Liverpool, England, to Wilson Randolph Yard of this city was celebrated at noon yesterday in the Baptist Church of the Redeemer, West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, near Seventh Avenue. Owing to a recent death in the bridegroom's family the wedding was private, only the immediate relatives of the contracting parties being present. The Rev. Dr. William C. Bitting of the Mount Morris Baptist Church performed the ceremony.

The bride, who was given away by her brother-in-law, Ernest W. Bradbury, was attired in a pearl gray traveling costume with hat to match. There were no bridesmands or maid of honor. The young couple will spend their honeymoon at Lenox, Mass., and for the Summer will reside at Pelham Manor, N. Y.

Conklin—Wright.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 16.—Miss Elma, daughter of Mrs. Green Wright, of White Plains, was married yesterday to Thomas Ensign Conklin of Brooklyn. The ceremony took place at the home of the bride's parents, the Rev. Dr. Ensign McChesney, of Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church, New York, officiating. The bride wore a white satin gown, trimmed with duchesse point lace. Her ornament was a diamond harvest moon brooch, a gift from the bridegroom.

The maid of honor was Miss Helen R. Conklin of Binghamton, N. Y., a sister of the bridegroom. She wore pink mousseline de soie over silk. Her bouquet was of pink roses.

Owing to an accident to the bridegroom last night, in which he burned his hands and wrists while extinguishing fire in the parlor of the bride's home, the wedding tour has been postponed for a few days while they heal.

Bell—Seabury.

The chapel of the Good Shepherd, General Theological Seminary, in Chelsea Square, was the scene of a pretty wedding yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock, when Miss Susan Saltonstall Seabury, daughter of the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. William Jones Seabury, was given in marriage to Dr. Edmund Wallen Bill, a physician, of 239 West Fifty-second Street. The ceremony was performed by the father of the bride. The bride was given away by her brother, Samuel Seabury. She was attired in white satin, veiled in tulle, with diamond ornaments. She was attended by the Misses Lydia H. Bell, Mary H. Bell, Amy Weeks, and her sister, Miss Muriel G. Seabury, as bridesmaids. The ushers were Prof. Coney of Princeton University, Dr. Peshing of Cedarhurst, William Austin Seabury, William H. Oliver, and Charles S. Bell. A reception followed the ceremony, at the residence of the bride's parents, 8 Chelsea Square.

Luhs—Kalmus.

A large number of relatives and invited guests witnessed the wedding of Miss Jennie Gertrude Kalmus, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Kalmus, to Jacob Luhs at Vienna Hall, Fifty-eighth Street and Lexington Avenue, at 7 o'clock last evening.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Stephen S. Wise under a canopy of palms and ferns. The bride was attired in white satin, veiled with point lace, and was attended by Miss Gladys Spingarn as maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Misses Ida Kalmus, the bride's sister; Gertie Rosenberg, Bella Marks, Clara Luhs, sister of the bridegroom, and Sophie Aronson. Benjamin Kalmus, the bride's brother, was the best man, and the ushers were S. Manne, D. Kalmus, William Kreilsheimer, Max Meyer, George Marks and Leo Meyer.

A reception, dinner, and dance followed the ceremony. After a trip to Niagara Falls and Canada, Mr. and Mrs. Luhs will spend the Summer at Larchmont.

Moore—Crawson.

Miss Rose Agatha Crawson and Public Works Commissioner John W. Moore of Long Island City were married last evening at St. Mary's Church, in that city. The bridesmaids were Miss Sarah Crawson, Miss Sarah Moore, Miss McCarren, and Miss Lizzie Donovan. The maid of honor was Miss Tessie Crawson. Michael O'Connor of this city was best man. The ushers were Police Commissioner Cornelius Jordan, M. J. Dugan, Corporation Counsel Thomas Burke, William Derkin, Thomas O'Connor, Frank Moore. The bride wore ivory colored satin trimmed with chiffon.

Following the ceremony at the church there was a reception at the home of the bride's parents, at 153 Twelfth Street. Among the guests was Mayor Gleason, who insisted on kissing the bride.

Casper—Koehler.

A pretty June wedding was celebrated yesterday in the pink room at Sherry's at high noon, when Miss Beatrice, daughter of Joseph M. Koehler, of 65 West Eighty-ninth Street, was united in marriage to Mark Casper. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Gustav Gotthell, the young couple standing under a bower of palms and roses. The bride was given away by her brother-in-law, Benno Loewy.

The ushers were Arthur J. Koehler, V. Hugo Koehler, the brothers Elkins, and Hugo Kaempfer. Mr. Berhard Traubman acted as best man. There were no bridesmaids or maid of honor. After the ceremony breakfast was served to about sixty invited guests. The young couple will go on a short wedding tour.

Ostrander—Irwin.

Miss Elizabeth Gibbs Irwin, only daughter of the late William A. Irwin, was married last night at 8 o'clock at the home of her grandmother, 115 West Fifty-sixth Street, to Russell Winslow Ostrander, Jr. The ceremony was performed in the presence of a few relatives and intimate friends by the Rev. Dr. Sill of St. Chrysostom's Chapel, Seventh Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street. The bride was attended by her cousin, Miss Emma Boyd, and her uncle, George Boyd, gave her away. The best man was Arthur M. Duhme. Among the presents received was a set of silver spoons and forks from Mrs. John D. Rockefeller. The bridegroom is employed in the offices of the Standard Oil Company, and was handsomely remembered by his fellow employes.

Barley—Wilbur.

The wedding of Miss Rose Wilbur and Joseph F. Barley of this city was solemnized last evening at the Church of the Messiah, Greene Avenue, Brooklyn. The bride was given away by her brother, F. B. Wilbur. She was gowned in white satin, trimmed with point lace. Her maid of honor was her cousin, Miss Maisie Wilbur of Boston, and her bridesmaids Miss A. Maude Bailey, Miss Annie Martin, Miss Ina Gerald of Clintondale, N. Y., and Miss Corwin. Little Miss Marie Dedrick acted as flower girl. The bridegroom was attended by his brother, George Barley of Philadelphia, as best man. The ushers were Arthur Gilmore of Boston and Charles Paddington. A reception followed, at the home of the bride's parents in Lafayette Avenue.

Hall—Shanahan.

Miss Margaret Shanahan, daughter of Patrick Shanahan, and William C. Hall, Jr., were married at noon yesterday in St. Augustine's Church, at Sixth Avenue and Sterling Place, Brooklyn.

The bride's maid of honor was Miss Anna Shanahan, and the bridesmaids were Miss Nora Hall and Miss Anna Kassenbrock. The bridegroom was attended by James Prenderghast as best man. The ushers were J. B. Shanahan, James M. Shanahan, brothers of the bride; Thomas Hall, and Christopher Kassenbrock.

After the ceremony a reception and wedding breakfast were given at the residence of the bride's parents, 17 Prospect Place.

Guedalia—Kayser.

Miss Ida Kayser, daughter of Mrs. B. Kayser of 965 Park Avenue, was married at the residence of her mother yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock to Jacob M. Guedalia, eldest son of the Rev. and Mrs. M. Guedalia. Only the immediate relatives were present. The ceremony was performed by the father of the bridegroom, who is the minister of the Spanish and Portuguese congregation of Harlem, after the orthodox ritual. The maid of honor was Miss Louise Kayser, sister of the bride, and the ushers were Charles M. Kayser and Hiram Guedalia, brothers of the bride and bridegroom, respectively.

French—Morle.

Marjorie Louise Morle, a daughter of United States Commissioner Morle, of 147 Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn, and William Gordon French were married last evening at the Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal Church by the Rev. Charles Goodell. She was attended by her maid of honor, Florence N. Austin. Her bridesmaid was Miss Hattie Marie Grieg. Albert E. Collett of this city was the best man. The ushers were Charles L. Ross, A. N. Rhinehart, George Chadwick, and H. A. G. Driscoll, all of this city. A reception at the home of the bride's parents followed the ceremony.

Lyon—Keegan.

ORANGE, N. J., June 16.—Miss Katharine G. Keegan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Keegan of 82 South Jefferson Street, Orange, and Edward F. Lyon were married this afternoon at St. John's Catholic Church, Orange, by the Rev. M. J. McDonald. Miss Anna L. Sheean was maid of honor, and Michael F. O'Brien was best man. The bride wore white organdie over white silk, and the maid of honor white organdie over pink silk. A reception followed the ceremony at the home of the bride's parents. After a wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Lyon will live in Roseville.

Waterhouse—Richmond.

ORANGE, N. J., June 16.—Miss Isabella Murray Richmond, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Murray Richmond, was married this evening to William Parmalee Waterhouse of Beaufort, S. C., the ceremony being solemnized at the residence of the bride's parents, 84 Clinton Street, East Orange, by the Rev. George L. Richmond of Amesbury, Mass., an uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. John F. Patterson, pastor of Central Presbyterian Church, Orange. The maid of honor was Miss Adelaide Waterhouse, a sister of the bridegroom.

Hopkins—Stutts.

Miss Florence A. Stutts, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Stutts, and Charles Wesley Prince Hopkins were married last evening at the home of the bride's parents, 533 Quincy Street, Brooklyn. The bride wore a white silk gown with orange blossoms and carried a bouquet of bride roses and lilies of the valley. Her maid of honor was her sister, Elizabeth Stutts. The bridegroom's best man was George Durkee. A reception followed the ceremony, at which a large number of guests were present.

Baker—Wickes.

ORANGE, N. J., June 16.—In the Church of Our Lady of Sorrows, South Orange, at 7:30 this evening, Miss Lillian Wickes of Poughkeepsie was married to John F. Baker of New York. The bride, who was assistant matron at the State Industrial Kindergarten for the Blind at Hartford, was attended by her little niece, Lillian Wickes Smith of South Orange, as maid of honor.

Longua—Byrne.

ORANGE, N. J., June 16.—Miss Tillie A. Byrne, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Byrne, and William S. Longua were married this afternoon in the Church of Our Lady of the Valley by the Rev. W. M. R. Callan. Miss Grace Byrne, a sister of the bride, was the maid of honor, and Charles B. Longua was best man. The ushers were George F. Byrne and John Riley.

MacArdell—Wolf.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., June 16.—Cornelius MacArdell, Jr., publisher of The Middletown Argus, and Miss Emma Theresa Wolf, daughter of ex-Alderman Stephen Wolf, were married here this evening.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Edwin Briggs.

Edwin Briggs, one of Peekskill's oldest and most respected citizens, died on Monday at Fordham, N. Y., where he had gone in the hope of improving his health. When he had recovered sufficiently to be out he was attacked by malaria. Other complications set in, and on Saturday pneumonia developed.

Edwin Briggs was born in Peekskill March 22, 1821. He was the son of James Briggs and Hannah Lent, and one of four children, one of whom, Francis Briggs, of Brooklyn, survives. Mr. Briggs received a common school education, and, at a very early age, began business life as a clerk with his father, who was then one of Peekskill's most prominent merchants. Along in the forties Mr. Briggs passed a few years in one of the large mercantile houses in New York City.

Returning to Peekskill, he again entered business with his father, was later in partnership with his brother Francis, and then for nearly forty years conducted alone one of the most successful mercantile establishments in Peekskill, in the Briggs Building. On account of failing health he retired from business in 1881.

In politics Mr. Briggs was originally a Whig, but since the war had been a Democrat. For a quarter of a century he was Treasurer of Union Free School District No. 8. He was the fourth oldest Odd Fellow in Peekskill, and for fifty-one years had been an active member in the councils of the order. He had held all the offices in the lodge. He had been a member of the First Presbyterian Church for over half a century, and for a number of years was a trustee in the church.

He was at the time of his death the Vice President of the Peekskill Savings Bank. He was a charter Trustee of the bank. Chauncey M. Depew was also a charter Trustee, but resigned on leaving Peekskill. Mr. Briggs, with Dr. Depew and several others, started the Young Men's Christian Association in Peekskill.

Mr. Briggs was married Dec. 21, 1845, to Sarah M. Starr. They had five children, Tillie, afterward Mrs. Ward Huntington of Rochester, who died in 1884; Emma, who died in 1869; James Briggs, a lawyer, and now Supervisor of the Fifth Ward, Rochester, N. Y.; Annie, now Mrs. Alfred A. Fox of the City of Mexico, and George E. Briggs, President of the Board of Health and business manager and local editor of The Highland Democrat of Peekskill. Mrs. Briggs died June 29, 1878. In 1883 the deceased married Ada L. Starr, who, with the three children, his brother Francis, and five grandchildren, survive.

The funeral services will be held to-day from his late residence, corner of Smith and Grove Streets, at Peekskill, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Jacob Scholle.

Jacob Scholle of Scholle Brothers, bankers and brokers, 30 Broad Street, died yesterday at his Summer residence at South Orange, N. J.

Mr. Scholle was born in Bavaria in 1829, and came to this country when eighteen years old. He at once entered into the manufacture of clothing for the wholesale trade in connection with his two older brothers under the firm name of Scholle Brothers, in Thomas Street. In 1850 he went to San Francisco to open a branch of the house, and remained there until 1868. The San Francisco house was under the same name. In 1868 the firm in both cities sold out. In that year Mr. Scholle went abroad with his family, traveling through Europe, but spending a greater part of their time in Frankfort-on-the-Main, which city was their temporary home abroad.

In 1871 they returned to this country, and shortly afterward Mr. Scholle opened the banking house of Scholle Brothers, on Broad Street, where the firm has been situated at one number or another since its establishment. Mr. Scholle has been a member of the Stock Exchange for more than twenty years. He was one of the founders of the Ethical Culture Society, under Prof. Felix Adler, and a strong supporter of that organization up to the time of his death. He was also a strong supporter of the "model tenement house" system, and Treasurer of the organization.

He was a member of various non-sectarian charitable organizations, making it understood that his donations were made in the name of charity only. He was married in this city to Miss Yetta Felsenheld in 1860, and three sons and two daughters survive him, in addition to his wife. He was ill only a short time. The funeral will be at 10 o'clock on Friday morning at the Fresh Pond Crematory, where the body will be incinerated, the Rev. Dr. Felix Adler officiating.

Margaret M. Tappen.

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DEALERS IN
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27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Streets, Albany.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
BANK STOCKS.
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
38 WALL STREET.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., 208 Montague St.,
New York City. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

FINANCIAL.

Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railway Company.
FIRST MTGE. BONDHOLDERS' COMMITTEE.

The undersigned were appointed in 1894 a Committee to protect the interests of the holders of the FIRST MORTGAGE 6 PER CENT. BONDS of the PEORIA, DECATUR AND EVANSVILLE RAILWAY COMPANY, both on the main line and on the Evansville Division. Up to the present time the interest on these bonds has been paid by the Receivers before the termination of six months' default, and consequently this Committee has had no power to proceed under the mortgages. A proposition is now made by a Committee representing the Second Mortgage Bondholders, which we urgently advise the First Mortgage Bondholders not to accept, and we, therefore, ask the First Mortgage Bondholders to deposit their bonds under the agreement by which this Committee was appointed, with the Atlantic Trust Company, 39 William Street, New York, where receipts will be given, and copies of the agreement may be obtained.

W. A. WHITE,
C. A. PEABODY,
E. H. LADD, Jr.,
M. S. PATON,
WATSON R. BROWN,
Committee of the First Mortgage Bondholders of the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville Railway Company.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
80 BROADWAY.
New York, April 26th, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that the following numbered bonds of the BONWIT TELLER RAILROAD BRIDGE COMPANY were this day drawn for redemption in accordance with the Sinking Fund Provision of the indenture of trust.

24	263	399	501	763
37	264	400	517	777
76	314	401	527	794
103	327	466	542	817
147	334	471	629	826
192	343	484	666	836
225	345	489	696	875
245	348	499	705	933

Said bonds will be paid on presentation at the office of the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee. Interest on said bonds will cease Thursday, July 1st, 1897.
UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.

Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railway.
First Mortgage Bonds Peoria Division.
First Mtge. Bonds Evansville Division.
Second Mortgage Bonds.
Stock

Holders of the above are notified that the limit of time is July 1st, 1897, for receiving deposits of bonds and subscriptions from certificate holders and stockholders.

Deposits and subscriptions should be made with the NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST COMPANY, 46 Wall Street, New York, where copies of the plan and agreement of reorganization can be obtained.

MOSES L. SCUDDER, Chairman,
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD,
JENKINS VAN SCHAICK,
R. SUYDAM GRANT,
WILLIAM H. PAYNE,
Committee.
HORNBLOWER, BYRNE, TAYLOR & MILLER, Counsel.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH, 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000.00
LEGAL DEPOSITORY
FOR STATE, CITY, AND COURT MONEYS.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks passed through N. Y. Clearing-house.
Acts as Executor, Guardian, or Administrator of Estates, and as Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Financial Agent for States, Railroads, and Corporations
Separate Department with
Special Facilities for Ladies.
ROBERT MALAY, President.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice-President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-President.
FREDK L. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.
J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Ass't Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
Shareholders or Holders of Stock Trust Certificates who are opposed to the present Reorganization Plan, which unnecessarily creates $75,000,000 of preferred stock, will find it to their interest to send their names and amount of holdings to
H. W. ROSENBAUM,
60 Exchange Place, N. Y.

The Bank of New York
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
48 WALL ST.
Travelers' Letters of Credit
AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market slightly lower.

Wall Street bears got yesterday the reaction they have been so strenuously striving for. It wasn't a very large one. In no way was it significant of weakness in the financial situation; in no way was it consequential enough to disturb any interests that lately have been identified with the long side of the stock market. It came after a good deal of energetic pounding of the whole list, practically every one of the room traders of the Stock Exchange being in the raiding ranks.

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The short interest, which for more than a week has been daily becoming bigger and bigger, was yesterday much extended. Yet in only three or four stocks was the professional selling able to exert influence enough to put quotations down more than fractionally. Especially significant was the fact that as soon as the market became weak—even slightly yielding—commission house transactions shrunk materially; there was none of the predicted rushing to liquidate.

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Much is heard about stop orders in the market. Bear traders say that these stop orders are big enough and abundant enough to make the market extremely dangerous. Romance.

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Exceptional efforts were made yesterday to mark down the price of Sugar Trust stock. It was quoted ex dividend, and all the talent of the Stock Exchange thumped away at it from the opening hour till the close, and the net result of all their labors was one of the few advances of the day. About a fifth of the whole day's business was in Sugar Trust.

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Next to Sugar Trust, the bear raiders fell upon Chicago Gas stock, and they offered large lots. There, as in Sugar Trust, the raids panned out an advance. Some very clever efforts were made to have it appear that the Chicago Gas sales were of long stock, but that fell flat.

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Burlington, St. Paul, and Rock Island were the most hammered of the railroad stocks. Their decline averaged less than half a point.

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At the close of business there was some show of jollification upon the part of the bear contingent over what they celebrated as a day of brilliant manipulative work. Gloating over the list of fractional declines which made up the net changes of the day, there were much prophecy and promise of further desperate performances to come hereafter.

It was hard, however, to find much terror in the ranks of those identified with the market through its recent sustained advance.

The man who bought Burlington down close to 70 a month ago is hardly made very nervous when now it breaks from 81 down to 80½.

And Burlington's recent rise of many points—and Burlington's reaction yesterday of just one-half of 1 per cent.—typifies the stock market generally.

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Government bonds were strong. There were sales of $3,000 fours, 1907, registered, at 111½, and $9,000 do, coupon, at 113¼.

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In State bonds $2,000 North Carolina consolidated fours sold at 105½.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Bay State Gas	1½	N. Y. & E. R. Gas pf.	2
Col. Coal & I. D. pf.	¾	N. Y., S. & W.	½
Iowa Central pf.	1	St. P. & Duluth	⅞
N. Y. & E. R. Gas.	¾	U. S. Leather pf.	⅝

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	½	Louis. & Nash.	⅝
Am. Tobacco	½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	⅝
Canada Southern	½	National Lead	10½
Canadian Pacific	½	N. J. Central	1¼
Ches. & Ohio	½	St. L. Sus. & W. pf.	1¼
Chi., B. & Q.	½	Northern Pac. pf.	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	½	Reading	½
C., M. & St. P.	½	Reading 1st pf.	½
Chi. N. W.	½	Rome, W. & O.	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	¾	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	7	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	⅝
Col. Fuel & Iron	¾	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅝
General Electric	½	St. L. S. W. pf.	⅝
Lacled Gas	½	Southern R. pf.	⅝
L. E. & Western	¾	U. S. Rubber pf.	½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	1	Dul. & I. R. 1st	2
Brooklyn R. T. 5s	1	Kan. Pac. con	1¼
Col. Mid. con. t. r.	1	L. & N. gen. 6s	1½
Commercial Cable 4s	1¼	N. Y., S. & W. gen.	2

Bonds Declined.

Det. M. & M. l. g.	1	Stand. R. & T. 6s	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was easy. Call loans, 1@1¼ per cent. The last loan was made at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 2½ per cent. for four months, 3 per cent. for five to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3@3½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3½@4 per cent. for first-class single names four to six months to run, and 4@4½ per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $117,070,644; balances, $7,365,651; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $446,941.

Money on call in London, ½@¾ per cent. Discounts in the open market, 15-16 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market firm. Posted rates unchanged, at $4.86½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual rates were $4.85⅞@$4.86 for sixty-day bills, $4.87@$4.87⅛ for demand, $4.87⅛@$4.87⅜ for cable transfers, $4.85⅝@$4.85¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.16¾ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95¾, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—75c premium. Boston—5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—50@75c premium.

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There were no changes in money market conditions yesterday. Call money continued fairly active, with loans made at 1 and 1¼ per cent. Commercial paper brokers reported a good business in their department, and were inclined to talk hopefully of its outlook. The demand for time accommodation is still extremely small, while the supply shows no decrease. Rates in all departments were unchanged.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—Canadian Pacific, 1, to 62¼; Atchison, ¼, to 12½; St. Paul, ¼, to 80¼; Erie, ¼, to 14½; Illinois Central, ⅛, to 99¼; New York Central, ⅛, to 103¾, and Reading, ⅛, to 11⅛. Louisville and Nashville sold at 51, Erie first preferred at 33¾, and Pennsylvania at 54½. British consols were unchanged for money, at 112⅝, and 1-16 higher for the account, at 112⅞.

The Bank of England lost £50,000 bullion on balance. American eagles, 76s. 5d. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 194.90, in Lisbon at 46¼, and in Rome at 104.00. India Council bills were allotted in London at 1s. 2 19-32d. In Paris, rentes sold, ex coupon, at 103f. 45c.

THE PROVINCES WERE SELLERS.

Three financial centres of the country, Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago, were all sellers of stock yesterday. Boston and Philadelphia did a little liquidating and profit taking, Boston in the Grangers and Philadelphia in the coal stocks. Chicago was a seller of the list and materially increased its already large short interest.

CONFIDENT BUT WAITING.

Is the better feeling, everywhere apparent in business circles, as yet crystallizing into a real disposition on the part of business men to go ahead with old enterprises, enter into new ones and extend their financial liabilities?

Bearing upon this question no authority will command more attention than President W. W. Sherman of the National Bank of Commerce. Mr. Sherman talked yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES as follows:

"From what I can see the greater part of the increased demand for money during the past few weeks has come from Wall Street. The larger speculation in securities and the consequent activity among brokerage firms have naturally increased the requirements from that quarter, and we have had more demands for funds from Wall Street itself than for some time.

"I do not think that business men throughout the country have as yet become borrowers of money to any extent, nor do I think that there has been much of a demand for funds from the business community as a whole. Undoubtedly there is a better feeling among business men and a much stronger confidence in the near approach of better times than there has been for months. But I do not think they are yet going ahead in such a way as to extend themselves financially.

"Nor is that to be wondered at. The country is waiting for the passage of the Tariff bill. Wall Street may go ahead in anticipation of that event, but the business community will wait for it to become an actual fact. I do not think that we will see any extensive improvement in business until the Tariff bill is out of the way. The better feeling will continue to increase, of course, and there will be a tendency toward betterment in trade, but the real activity will come after the Tariff bill has been passed.

"I believe that we are well on the way to improvement and that before very long we shall be having better times than we have known for a long while. The improvement will necessarily be slow, however—it will be a gradual growth coming from really better underlying conditions. Things are starting already, and with the tariff question disposed of I think the improvement will be a steady one."

ALL EYES ON WALL STREET.

"The present movement toward higher prices for railway securities has produced a most favorable effect upon the business community throughout the entire country."

Thus Mr. George B. Hopkins of the Stock Exchange yesterday summarized what to him seems to be one of the most significant features of the betterment now showing in Wall Street. Mr. Hopkins said:

"The stock market is closely observed everywhere, and while it is generally believed to reflect existing conditions, as a matter of fact it does more than that—it discounts the future. Such a market as we have had for the past month has encouraged business men everywhere, has inspired them with new hopes, and stimulated them to more aggressive action in their own particular branch of trade; consequently we have larger railway earnings and reports from commercial agencies of signs of an increased commercial activity.

"These are most noticeable in parts of the country where depression has been greatest—in the South and Southwest. Lack of a desire to do anything is being replaced by a feeling that it is time to stir around. The utter stagnation of business has been in some around the neck of prices, and that load has been removed.

"There is no reason to expect a rapid rise in prices, because the general public is not in financial condition to buy largely, and after such a long period of depression operators are conservative. They commence in a small way and work gradually up to the excitement that ends in an old-fashioned boom. Panics never result from such operations as are taking place now. Even a sharp reaction is improbable. Certain classes of securities may, from purely local conditions, decline, but the others will break away from them.

"The most effective assistance in producing the recent rise in prices has been rendered by London and Continental buying, and it is interesting in this connection to analyze conditions that exist in England. For months past London has been excited by preparations for the Queen's Jubilee. There has been an unhealthy increase of trade just as there was in Chicago during World's Fair year, and speculation has been abnormally stimulated. The reaction from this class of securities is not far distant, and the excitement cools there must surely be a halt in the rise of their local securities that are now selling at dizzy prices from the standpoint of an investor.

"The rise in their home securities has been accompanied by a rise in almost every other class of securities except Americans, and the chances now favor a renewal of English speculative and investment interest in Americans, if for no other reason, because every other field has been temporarily worked out, and there is nowhere else for the speculator to go. The re-establishment of the American market in London will mean a great increase of business here.

"There will undoubtedly be reactions, but so far the market has broadened enough to absorb all offerings without materially affecting prices, and I will continue to do so until the speculative future should be offset by higher prices for what is produced. There is no surplus from former crops to make up for a deficiency in the yield of wheat this year."

THAT LEHIGH VALLEY OPTION.

Philadelphia continues to talk about Mr. Morgan's Lehigh Valley option. It was said yesterday that people connected with the company expect that the option will be exercised and that Mr. Morgan will so handle the stock before his privilege expires that he will be able to make a handsome profit on the deal. A gentleman well known in Philadelphia financial circles, who was in New York yesterday, said, in talking of the matter:

"The Packer people are acting in a very, ungrateful way over this recent advance in Lehigh Valley stock. Because they are in a position where they will be compelled to sell their stock at much lower prices than they could probably get for it by making a deal at the present time, and because they see that they are likely to be forced out of the Lehigh Valley companies, they are making all sorts of complaints and saying all sorts of things about Mr. Morgan. They seem to have forgotten the straits they were in when that gentleman formed his syndicate and came to their assistance. At that time he made them a proposition, which they accepted, thinking that they were getting the best end of the bargain. Things are not turning out as they anticipated, and now they only wish that there was some way out of their present position.

"Some little time ago the Packer people attempted to buy Lehigh Valley stock in the open market. They found they could not do so without rushing its price up. That was their last expedient, and it failed them. And now they are more disgruntled than ever before."

A BEAR CARD THAT FAILED.

The bears tried to make capital yesterday out of a fire which broke out in one of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company's mines. At one time, according to the talk of the Street, the whole Tennessee Coal and Iron property was in flames. Subsequently it developed that the fire was in a small and insignificant mine, the total extinction of which would make very little difference in the company's earnings.

GETTING IN AT HIGHER PRICES.

Two Wall Street operators, usually important factors in speculative movements, who sold out their lines of long stock a few days ago, and who have since been waiting for a reaction which has not come, yesterday appeared as buyers of stock again. People close to one of these operators stated that he has become convinced that there is a buying power in the Street at present powerful enough to prevent any extended reaction for some time.

ONE WASHINGTON SPECULATOR.

Whether or not Washington and its statesmen are operating in Wall Street can be judged from the fact that one well-known Senator representing an important State has accounts in three offices in Wall Street. All three of these brokers are members of the Stock Exchange. All three of them have been conspicuously right on Sugar Trust stock of late.

A NEW BULL ARGUMENT.

One Chicago man has found a new reason for being bullish. He sees prosperity ahead with the whole world buying laundry outfits from America, and he writes as follows:

"One branch of the machinery business, that of laundry machinery, shows more activity than at any time in its history. It is making a record, too, in the fact that it is finding a market in all parts of the world. The demand for American steam laundry machinery in England, which was very light up to two years ago, has grown at such a rate that it now reaches enormous proportions. The Chicago manufacturer of laundry machinery is now adding other countries to his territory, and within two months has installed at St. Petersburg the first steam laundry ever seen in Russia. Within a month he has also equipped, through a San Francisco branch, the first steam laundry ever located in the Sandwich Islands. In addition to the shipments to England, Russia, and Honolulu, there have also been recent important shipments to Johannesburg in South Africa, and smaller shipments to Japan."

WHAT A MAN DOES IN BOSTON.

Man climbs an elevation to see the sun rise. It may be cloudy at the hour for the sun to rise. The man sits down and waits in full belief that the clouds will pass and the sun rise bright and clear in good time. Speculators are discounting the sunrise of prosperity, and they are erecting a structure of values on which to receive it. What is bad news to them? May they miscalculate the date of prosperity's return? Possibly. That is their risk, but they embrace it, and profess strong belief that a brilliant reward awaits them.—Boston Herald.

WALL STREET TALK.

The Stock Exchange began yesterday to send out quotations on its new ice stocks. A large and natural demand was shown for the securities. Fourteen hundred shares were quoted. Of course the price went up. That's a habit that all new stocks have in the Stock Exchange's remarkable "unlisted department." Fourteen hundred shares is a very respectable volume of trading, too. It was less than the total of Bay State Gas, but as much as Canada Southern, Lake Shore, and Omaha—a trio of ordinary Vanderbilt railroad stocks—all put together. There really ought to be more of a natural demand for those Vanderbilt stocks.

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The Grand Jury has resumed its interesting Wall Street inquiries.

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The recent annual election of the New York Cotton Exchange was, for the first time in many years, if not since its organization, practically unanimous. This is accepted as unanimous indorsement of its officers, because of tactful and conservative management, which, despite the contraction of business and the general dullness of trade, resulted in a gratifying annual financial exhibit. Because of his energetic supervision, a result of which was an improved service on economical principles, Col. William V. King, the Vice President, receives his full share of congratulations.

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"The Lake Shore of the West." That's the new title for St. Louis and San Francisco—and the christeners are not humorists, but just business gentlemen with a pool full of stock to sell.

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"Hades in front of us,
Hades behind us,
Hades all around us."

That's a geographical boundary of the New York Stock Exchange Governing Committee—by a member thereof who has been officially trying to solve the ticker problem.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	200	205
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	109
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	107	110
Broadway Surface 1st	115	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	108
Brooklyn City Railroad	181½	183
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	64	69
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	104	109
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	106	108
Buffalo Street Railway stock, ex. div.	68	70
Buffalo Street Railway 1st consols	108	110
Central Park, N. & E. River	164	170
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	112	115
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R. R.	145	155
Eighth Avenue Railroad	300	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	35	45
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	66	69
Kings County Traction	41	44
New Orleans Traction common	7	8
New Orleans Traction preferred	28	32
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	170
Steinway R. R. 6s	113	115
Second Avenue Railroad stock	133	135
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	182	185
Third Avenue Railroad	151	153
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Hucideberry)	104⅝	106
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	13	15
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	90	93

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock, ex dividend	79	81
Hoboken Ferry 5s	104	105
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	91	92
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	70	72
Union Ferry stock	64	65
Union Ferry 5s	103½	105

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	81	83
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	90	92½
Indianapolis Gas stock	143	147
Indianapolis Gas 1st	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	92	94
Lafayette Gas Company stock	82	85
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	58	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s	75	77
Ohio & Indiana stock, ex dividend	58	60
Ohio & Indiana bonds, ex interest	72	74

Illuminating Gas.

Columbus Gas, ex dividend	77½	79
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	79	81
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	15	17
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	75	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	101¾	102½
Equitable Gas Company of N. Y.	227	230
Grand Rapids Gas stock	96	99
Mutual Gas Company of N. Y.	250	280
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	74	75
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	105	106
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	114	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consol	107	109
St. Paul Gas bonds	70	77
Standard Gas, New York	111	113
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	121	123
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	113	116
Western Gas Company, Milwaukee	70	73
Western Gas Co., bonds, Milwaukee	96	97½

Industrials.

American Bank Note	43	45
American Typefounding	25	27½
Barney & Smith common	7	11
Celluloid Company stock	50	58
Cramps' Shipyard stock	50	57
Herring-Hall-Marvin	1	4
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	15	20
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill'g pf. ex div.	65	70
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	96	99
Lorillard Company pf.	105	108
Michigan-Peninsular Car	8	12
Michigan-Peninsular Car pf.	57	42
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	82	86
New York Air Brake Company	18	20
New York Biscuit Company	105	108
Nicaragua Canal Con. (new)	1	3
Pennsylvania Coal	320	340
Pratt & Whitney	9	12
Pratt & Whitney pf.	61	65
Standard Oil Trust, ex dividend	222	224
Trenton Pottery	7	9
Trenton Pottery pf.	42	45
Union Typewriter	6	7
Union Typewriter 1st	85	86
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	70	74
Wagner Car Company	152½	153½
Worthington Pump pf.	76	79

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit	96	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	20	25
Central & South American Tel.	118	119½
Commercial Cable stock	165	170
Electro-Pneumatic	¼	½
Hudson River Telephone stock	63	68
Iron Steamboat	3½	5
Iron Steamboat 6s	60	65
Madison Square Garden stock	2	7
Madison Square Garden 2d	51	60
Metropolitan L., Chicago, 1st 5s	45	47
New York & New Jersey Telephone	187	189
New York Loan & Imp. stock	40	
Northwestern Telegraph Company	108	112
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	15¼	16¼
Trow Directory pf.	35	38

COLORADO MINING REPORTS.

A Rich Strike in Gregory-Bobtail—Great Results in Tomboy.

DENVER, Col., June 16.—A rich strike has been made in the ninth level of the Gregory-Bobtail Mine, at Central City, Gilpin County, this State. The value of the ore cannot be learned, as the operators of the mine refuse to make it known, and have placed an armed guard at the mine, but it is known that the vein struck is two feet in width and is so full of wire gold as to run many thousands of dollars to the ton.

The new tunnel in the Tomboy Mine, near Telluride, has cut the great ore chute in that property at a depth of 450 feet below the old workings. The upper workings have shown a continuous body of free milling ore over 2,000 feet long and 9 to 14 feet wide. A controlling interest in the mine was recently sold to the Rothschilds.

Gov. Adams, one of the owners, says the new development makes it not only the greatest mine in Colorado, but the greatest in North America.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60½@60⅝. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 60¼c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 47¼@49c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 342,017.18 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London, 27 9-16d per ounce.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

Imports, Jan. 1 to date	$1,771,158
Exports in same period	18,503,798
Net exports	$16,732,640
Net exports, 1896	20,440,888
Net exports, 1895	12,925,440
Net exports, 1894	47,460,331
Net exports, 1893	63,342,918

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On the Consolidated Exchange 300 shares Best & Belcher sold at .45, 200 shares Cholar at 1.00, 1,200 shares Cripple Creek Consolidated at .08, 400 shares Creede and Cripple Creek at .04, 1,000 shares Little Chief at .17, 200 shares Sierra Nevada at .50, 100 shares Small Hopes at .60, and 100 shares Standard at 1.45.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	325	Metropolis	140
American Ex.	167	Nassau	150
Broadway	225	National Union	200
Butch. & Drovers'	100	New Amsterdam	200
Chemical	4000	New York	235
City	500	Ninth National	100
Columbia	170	Nat. Bank of N. A.	130
Commerce	208	Pacific	175
Continental	130	Park	260
Corn Exchange	280	People's	210
First Nat. of S. I.	120	Phenix	105
Fourth National	170	Republic	145
Hanover	320	Seaboard National	109
Imp. & Traders'	525	Second National	425
Leather Manuf'rs	170	Shoe & Leather	90
Lincoln National	750	State of N. Y.	100
Manhattan	220	Tradesmen's	97
Mechanics'	193	U. S. National	175
Mercantile	170	West Side	275
Merchants'	140	Western National	114
Merchants' Ex.	114		

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold yesterday, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

$30,000 Lonsdale-Beaumont Water Company of Knoxville, Tenn., first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, (hypothecated,) $1,000 lot.

47 shares Mechanics' National Bank, $25 each, 193½.

50 shares Consolidated Gas Company of New York, $100 each, 165¼.

10 shares New York Balance Dock Company, $100 each, $20 lot.

$1,000 Jersey City 6 per cent. Water Scrip, due 1907. Interest January and July. Accrued interest from Jan. 1 last to be charged to purchaser, 107.

$7,000 Central Railroad of New Jersey first consolidated 7 per cent. bonds, due 1899. Interest January, April, July, and October, 107⅛.

$5,000 Union Ferry Company of New York and Brooklyn, 5 per cent. bonds, due 1920. Interest May and November, 104¾.

$1,000 Newark Telephone Company 6 per cent. general mortgage gold bond, due 1916. Coupons January and July, 400 lot.

$500 Metropolitan Gaslight Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bond, due 1901. Interest February and August. Accrued interest from Feb. 1 last to be charged to purchaser, 106¼.

$8,000 Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Street Crosstown Railroad Company first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, due 1906. Principal and interest guaranteed by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. Interest April and October. Accrued interest from April 1 last to be charged to purchaser, 102⅝.

$10,000 Troy Steel Company 6 per cent. debenture bonds. Interest April and October, $5,000 each.

3 membership New York Produce Exchange, (all dues paid,) $110 to $150.

$1,000 Texas and Pacific Railway Company second mortgage 5 per cent. income bond, due Dec. 1, 2000. March, 1894, coupon on, 24.

$13,000 Etna Coal and Iron Company 6 per cent. gold mortgage bonds, due 1945. Coupons February and August, 11.

Bell Telephone Dividend.

BOSTON, June 16.—The American Bell Telephone Company has declared a dividend of $3 regular and $1.50 extra, payable July 15. The books of the company will be closed from June 15 to July 1.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.—The local market to-day opened up with commission houses disposed to buy two of its specialties, United Gas and Welsbach, both stocks scoring advances. Under the leadership of New York the arbitrage stocks were inclined to sag. Union Traction receded to 9⅛ on scattered selling. Philadelphia Traction was about steady. Lehigh Valley and Pennsylvania were without special feature, but a shade lower. The market generally was less active, but with business well distributed. The day's gossip was interesting, even though nothing important developed in the rumor that a deal is on foot in United Gas. President Dolan says he knows nothing of the matter. Metropolitan Traction is reporting daily gains in earnings of nearly $2,000, while Consolidated Traction of New Jersey reports an increase for fifteen days in June of $12,200, total gains having been $128,700. The stocks and bonds were heavily dealt in to-day, insiders were the buyers. The market closed steady at these figures for the leading issues:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	26¾	27
N. P. com. rct.	14⅝	14¾
N. P. pf.	41⅜	42
Pennsylvania	52⅝	53⅛
Reading	10⅝	10¾
Reading 1st pf.	22⅞	23
Reading 2d pf.	13¾	13 15-16
St. Paul	77½	78⅛
Met. Traction	109¼	110
Phila. Traction	69½	70
Union Traction	9	9⅛
Pennsylvania H. L. & P.	13⅛	13¾
Pennsylvania H. L. & P. pf.	82½	82⅞
U. Gas Imp.	74¼	74½
Electric Storage	19	19½
Electric Storage pf.	20	21
Wels. Light	44¾	45
American Ry. Elec.	5	6
Marsden	9	9¼
Reading G. M. 4s	83½	84
Elec. & P. 4s	69½	70
Pittsburg Car Traction	7⅞	8
Pittsburg Car Traction pf.	37⅝	38

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, June 16.—The stock market continued emphatically buoyant. Contemplation of the official sheets these days is instructive. The new Butte excitement was made emphatic in the first five minutes of trading this morning, and 16,600 shares sold in the first half of the day, the price rising further, from 20⅝, at the close yesterday, to 22⅝, with reaction to 21½ at the close, a net rise for the day of ⅞. One per cent. was bid to call 1,500 shares at 30 for six months. The old bulls on the stock talk news big enough to send the price to 50, but leave it to be inferred that the news will not be given publicity. Montana fell back ½, to 128½; Old Dominion gained ⅝ more, to 18⅝, reacting to 17½, with report that a new line of railroad is under survey from Deming, New Mexico, to Globe, Ariz., a feeder of the Atchison, and not the much talked about road which could not be put through by reason of disagreements between the projector and Mr. Huntington of the Southern Pacific. There also are intimations of resumption of work at the mine. Other copper shares were strong.

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	211½	...
Boston & Lowell	209	...
Boston & Maine	100	...
Boston & Providence	...	204
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	102¼	103
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	105½	106
Fitchburg pf.	94½	94¾
Old Colony	...	177
West End	84	84½
West End pf.	94½	...
Wisconsin Central	1½	...
Oregon Short Line	17	17¾

Mining Companies.

Astra, (quicksilver)	...	4
Allouez	...	1
Arnold	3⅝	3¾
Atlantic	20½	21
Boston & Cripple Creek	.08	.10
Boston & Montana	123¾	128¾
Butte & Boston	21½	21⅝
Calumet & Hecla	385	390

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, June 16, 1897.

Closing Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
13¾	14	330	American Cotton Oil..	14¼	14¼	14	14	- ½
50½	60	400	Am. Cotton Oil pf....	60¼	60¼	59¼	59¼	- ½
10¾	11	100	American Spirits Mfg.	11	11	10½	10½	- ⅝
152¾	122¾	46,382	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf..	123	123¾	122¼	122¾	
30	106½	100	Am. Sug. Ref., ex div.	106	106	106	106	+ ⅛
12¾	13	1,135	Am. Sug. R. pf., ex div.	123	123¾	122¼	122¾	+ ⅛
20¾	20	100	American Tobacco ...	103	106	106	106	+ ⅛
12	13¼	1,182	Ann Arbor pf.....	73¼	73¼	72¼	72¼	- ⅛
23⅝	29½	4,210	At., T. & S. F.....	28½	28¾	28¼	28¼	- ⅛
11¾	12½	5,442	At., T. & S. F. pf....	12⅝	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	- ⅛
24	24½	5,470	Bay State Gas.....	23½	23¾	23½	23½	- ⅛
108	108½	3,512	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	108½	109	108¼	108¾	- ⅛
¼	½	280	Brooklyn Union Gas..	108½	12¼	10¾	11¾	+ ⅛
40¾	49¾	100	Brunswick Co.....	24¾	24¾	24	24½	- ⅛
61	61½	505	Canada Southern	108½	108½	108¼	108½	+ ⅛
9¼	10	300	Canadian Pacific	50½	50½	49¾	49¾	- ½
17¾	17¾	1,200	Central Pacific	61¼	61¼	60¾	61¼	- ⅛
80¼	80¾	14,355	Chesapeake & Ohio....	10	10	10	10	- ½
96½	98	10	Chi., Bur. & Quincy...	17⅜	17⅜	17⅛	17¼	- ⅛
87¾	88¼	31,540	Chi. & East. Ill. pf..	81	81¾	80¼	80½	- ⅛
78	78½	12,162	Chicago Gas	87⅞	88¼	98¼	98¼	- ⅛
126	136¾	864	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	78¾	78¾	87¾	87¾	+ ⅛
108¾	109	4,050	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf..	136½	136¾	77¾	78	+ ⅛
69½	69¾	8,134	Chicago & Northw....	109¾	110¼	136	136	- ⅛
23¾	23¾	1,498	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac..	70	70	109	109	- ½
60	65	100	C., C., C. & St. L....	24½	24½	69¼	69¼	- ⅛
2¾	3	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf..	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	- ⅛
19½	19¾	800	Col. Coal & I., Dev., pf.	63	63	63	63	- ⅛
2¾	3¼	800	Colorado Fuel & Iron...	2¾	3¼	2¾	2¾	- ⅛
3	3¼	100	C. & H. C., all In. pd.	20¾	20¾	19½	19½	+ ⅛
30¾	32	10	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	- ⅛
80	88	600	Consol dated Ice.....	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	- ⅛
165¼	166½	500	Consolidated Ice pf...	30	30¾	30	30¾	.....
107½	107¾	567	Consolidated Gas Co..	86	86	81	80	- ⅛
151½	.....	1,905	Delaware & Hudson..	163¾	163¾	166	166	- ¼
.....	.....	1,000	Del., Lack. & Western.	109¼	109¼	107¾	108¼	- ⅛
108	411¾	200	Denver & R. G. pf....	152	152	152	152	- ⅛
32½	109	100	Ed. Elec. Ill. of Brook.	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	+ ¼
67¾	67¾	1,419	General Electric	108	108	108	108	- ⅛
36	38	100	Grand Rapids Gas....	33¾	33¾	32¼	32¾	- ⅛
27¼	27	100	Illinois Steel Co.....	67	67	67	67	.....
23	24	100	Iowa Central pf.....	38	38	38	38	.....
78	80	800	Laclede Gas	26	26	26	26	+1
148	153	123	Laclede Gas pf.....	23¾	24	23½	23½	- ⅛
170¼	170¾	200	Lake Erie & Western.	80	80	79	79	- ⅛
49	49¼	145	Lake Shore	15½	15½	15	15	- ⅛
86¾	86¾	6,965	Louisville & Nashville.	170¾	170⅝	170¾	170¾	- ¾
.....	.....	2,946	Manhattan Co., ex div.	49¾	49¾	48¾	48¾	- ⅝
.....	49¼	80	Metropolitan Traction.	110¼	110¼	86	86¼	- ⅛
12¾	12¾	100	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf..	60	60	60	60¼	- ⅛
30¾	31	2,060	Mo., Kan. & Texas....	50	50	50	50	.....
17½	17¾	3,965	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf..	31¾	32	31¾	32	- ⅛
28½	28¾	1,049	Missouri Pacific	17¾	18	17	17	- ⅛
95½	95¾	211	National Lead Co....	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	- ⅛
81¾	82	25	National Lead Co. pf..	95	95	95	95¼	- ⅛
7	8	7,045	National Linseed Oil..	12	12	12	12	- ⅛
100¾	101	2,000	New Jersey Central...	88	88	88	88	- ⅛
74	74¾	200	New York Central	83¾	83¾	83¼	83¼	- ⅛
100	100¾	100	N. Y. & E. R. Gas....	101	101	100¾	100¾	- ⅛
172¾	.....	21	N. Y. & E. R. Gas pf..	74¾	74¾	74¼	74¼	- ⅛
9	9	100	N. Y., N. H. & H. 1st pf	106¾	106¾	106½	106½	- ⅛
23¾	23¾	400	N. Y., Sus. & Western.	171	172¾	171	172	+2
11	12	200	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf....	9	9	9	9	.....
29¼	30¼	200	Norfolk & Western....	23¾	23¾	22¾	23¾	- ⅛
11	11¾	100	Norfolk & Western pf.	23¾	24¾	24	24¼	- ⅛
14⅝	14¾	2,172	North American	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	- ⅛
41½	42	10,048	Northern Pacific	29¾	29¾	29¼	29¼	- ⅛
14¾	14¾	500	Northern Pacific pf...	15	15	14½	14½	- ⅛
54¼	55	1,587	Ontario & Western....	42¾	42¾	41¾	41¾	- ⅛
14	14¼	298	Or. R. & Nav. pf.....	14¾	14¾	14½	14½	- ⅛
29	29¼	2,535	Or. S. L., wh. iss....	53¼	54¾	53¼	54	- ⅛
¼	½	10	Pacific Mail.....	14	14	14	14	- ⅛
161	165	9	Peo., Dec. & Evans...	29¾	29¾	29	29	- ⅛
21¼	21⅝	5,165	Peoples Gas Co.....	165	165	165	165	- ⅛
45¾	46¼	3,618	Reading 1st pf.....	21⅝	22	21¼	21⅝	- ⅛
27	27¼	1,200	Reading 2d pf.....	46½	46¾	45¾	45¾	- ⅛
117¼	118½	103	Rome, W. & Ogdens...	28	28	27¾	27¾	- ⅛
68	68¾	963	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf..	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	- ⅛
117	117¾	177	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf....	39½	39½	38¾	38¾	- ⅛
51¾	52	100	St. L. & San Fran....	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	- ⅛
48¾	48¾	1,720	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf..	52	52	52	52	- ⅛
13	16½	4,400	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf..	49¾	50	49¾	49¾	- ⅛
8¾	9¼	100	St. Louis Southw.....	17	17	16	16¼	- ⅛
8¾	9	300	St. Louis Southw. pf..	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	- ⅛
22	24	300	St. Paul & Duluth....	9	9	8¾	8¾	- ⅛
58¾	58¾	420	St. Paul & Omaha....	22	22¾	22	22¾	- ⅛
15¼	15⅝	200	Southern Pacific	58¼	58¼	58¼	58¼	- ⅛
9	9¼	700	Southern Railway	15⅜	15⅜	15¼	15¼	- ⅛
28¾	28¾	3,220	Southern Railway pf..	9¼	9¼	9	9	- ⅛
6¾	6¾	100	Standard R. & T.....	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	- ⅛
23¾	28¼	2,840	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	28¾	28¾	28¼	28¼	- ⅛
9¾	10	6	Texas Pacific	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	.....
7¾	7¾	1,800	Union Pacific	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	- ⅛
1¾	2	200	U. S. Express	10	10	10	10	- ⅛
38	42	10	United States Express.	2	2	2	2	.....
7¾	8	380	United States Leather.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	- ⅛
58¾	58¾	8,825	U. S. Leather pf.....	8	8	8	8	- ⅛
12¼	13¼	127	United States Rubber.	58¾	59⅜	58¼	58¾	- ⅛
61	62¾	125	U. S. Rubber pf.....	15	15	15	15	- ⅛
5½	5¾	101	Wabash	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝	- ⅛
14⅜	15	500	Wabash pf.....	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	- ⅛
105	110	20	Wells-Fargo Express..	157	157	157	157	.....
6¾	7¾	160	Western Union Beef..	107	107	107	107	- ⅛
82½	82¾	7,475	Western Union pf....	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
⅝	⅞	100	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	82¾	83¾	82¾	82¾	- ⅛
Sales.		232,020						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits M Co 6s		Erie 4s prior bonds		Oregon Imp 1st	
1,000.....	76	7,000.....		1,000.....	89
Atch, Col & Pac 1st		Ft W & D C 1st	91	Oregon R & N 4s	
5,000.....	26¼	2,000.....	62	1,000.....	85⅝
At., T. & S F gen 4s		Gen Elec Co deb 5s		Oregon S L inc A, when	
13,000.....	83⅝	2,000.....	90½	issued	
500.....	84	Iowa Central 1st 5s		2,000.....	44⅝
13,000.....	83¾	3,000.....	92½	2,000.....	44⅝
Adjustment 4s		Jefferson R R 1st		3,000.....	44⅝
10,000.....	40⅜	6,000.....	44⅝	2,000.....	44⅝
20,000.....	40⅜	Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust		Oregon S L & U N con,	
21,000.....	40⅜	Co certfs		Trust Co certfs	
6,000.....	40⅜	11,000.....	72	7,000.....	72¼
Austin & N W 1st		5,000.....	72¼	10,000.....	73
5,000.....	84¾	10,000.....	73¼	Pac of Mo 2d ext	
Brooklyn City 1st		Lac G I, Co of St L 1st 5s		1,000.....	81
6,000.....	84½	20,000.....	98⅞	Phila & West 1st	
Brooklyn R T 5s		5,000.....	98¾	1,000.....	101
12,000.....	115¼	Louis & Nash 5s		Pitts	
5,000.....	80	3,000.....	70	1,000.....	104
5,000.....	80½	Louis & Nash col tr 5s		Reading Co gen 4s	
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s		3,000.....	98¼	5,000.....	70¾
5,000.....	80	4,000.....	99	12,000.....	70¾
5,000.....	112¾	5,000.....	99½	3,000.....	83¾
5,000.....	112¾	Pens & Atl 1st		Rio Grande West 1st	
Bklyn W & W Co 5s		2,000.....	90	1,000.....	74¾
5,000.....	95¾	3,000.....	95¾	St Jo & G Isl 2-8-4s	
Buff, R & P G M 5s		Metropolitan Elev 2d		12,000.....	64
12,000.....	97¼	5,000.....	104¾	St L & Iron Mt gen 5s,	
Buff, R & P M 1st		Mil, L S & W ext 5s		stamped gtd	
1,000.....	105¼	1,000.....	115	5,000.....	77
3,000.....	106	Minn & St L con 5s		St L & S F 4s	
Canada So 1st gtd		1,000.....	106	7,000s5F.....	70¾
3,000.....	113¾	1,000c.....	102¾	St L & S F G M 6s	
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc		3,000.....	102¾	10,000s20F.....	100¾
2,000.....	31½	Mo, K & T 1st 4s		St L & S F gen 6s	
10,000.....	31¾	11,000.....	92	3,000.....	115
Cent Ga, Mob Div 5s		Mo, K & T 1st 4s		St Paul & Dul 2d	
10,000.....	95¾	3,000.....	83¾	7,000.....	102½
Cent Ga, Mn & N 5s		7,000.....	83¾	St P, M & M consld 6s	
6,000.....	94½	5,000.....	83¾	3,000.....	128¾
Cent of N J gen 5s		5,000.....	84	6,000.....	129
1,000.....	111¼	4,000.....	83¾	Reduced to 4½s	
4,000.....	111¼	Mo, K & T 2d		5,000.....	107½
Ches & Ohio gen 6½s		7,000.....	61	St P, M & M 2d	
16,000.....	77¾	7,000.....	61¼	1,000.....	121½
5,000.....	75¼	15,000.....	61¼	San An & Ar Pass 4s	
Ches & Ohio con 5s	75¾	1,000.....	61¾	4,000.....	59¾
2,000.....	111	3,000.....	61	Mo Pac 1st con 5s	
15,000.....	111¼	Mobile & Ohio G M 4s		1,000.....	78
Chi, B & Q deb 5s		1,000.....	68½	So Car & Ga 1st 5s	
1,000.....	101¾	2,000.....	68¼	10,000.....	90½
Chi, B & Q cons 7s		N Cent 1st coup		So Pac of N M 1st	
2,000.....	120¼	6,000.....	120⅝	10,000.....	103¾
Chi & E Ill gen 5s		N Y Cent 1st reg		Southern Ry 1st 5s	
5,000.....	99⅞	6,000.....	120⅝	6,000.....	92
Chicago & Erie 1st		N Y C & St L 4s		Standard R & T 6s	
3,000.....	109¾	8,000.....	105¼	15,000s5F.....	67
Chi G L & C Co 1st		N Y & Harl 1st coup		Tenn C I & R 5s, Bir-	
7,000.....	103¼	1,000.....	110¼	mingham Div 1st	
Chi & Nor Pac 1st, Tr		N Y & N E 1st 7s		1,000.....	91½
Co certfs		2,000.....	123	Texas Pac 1st 5s	
11,000.....	42¾	N Y, O & W con 5s		1,000.....	91¼
Chi & N W 30-yr deb 5s		5,000.....	109¼	5,000.....	91
1,000.....	112	N Y, S & W G M		Tex & Pac 2d inc	
Chi, R I & P ext 5s		5,000.....	71	1,000.....	24½
5,000.....	167	Nor Pac gen lien 5s		5,000.....	24¾
8,000.....	100¾	3,000.....	24¾	25,000.....	24¾
Colorado Mid 4s, Trust		4,000.....	56¾	5,000.....	24¾
Co certfs		26,000.....	56¾	6,000.....	24¾
4,000.....	7	10,000.....	56¾	3,000.....	24¾
Colorado Mid 1st, Trust	7½	3,000.....	56¾	18,000.....	24¾
Co certfs		3,000.....	56¾	3,000.....	24¾
4,000.....	50½	1,500.....	56¾	6,000.....	23¾
Col & Ninth Av 1st		500.....	56¾	5,000.....	24¾
15,000.....	117½	20,000.....	56¾	20,000.....	24⅜
Commercial Cable 4s		10,000s8.....	56¾	3,000.....	24¼
7,000.....	103¾	5,000.....	56¾	Union Elev 1st 6s, Trust	
Den & Rio Grande 4s		5,000.....	56¾	Co certfs	
10,000.....	89	5,000.....	56¾	6,000.....	74½
Detroit Gas Co 5s		1,000.....	56¾	Union Pac 1st, 1895	
1,000.....	80¾	27,000.....	56¾	1,000c.....	103¾
Det Mac & Mar L G		43,000.....	56¾	U P, D & G 1st	
9,000.....	18	Nor Pac Ry prior lien is		4,000.....	37½
Dul & Iron Range 1st		3,000.....	38	2,000.....	38
3,000.....	98¾	5,000.....	89¾	Wabash 1st 5s	
1,000.....	99	2,000.....	89¾	21,000.....	89¾
1,000.....	99½	15,000.....	89¾	13,000.....	104¾
East Tenn, Va & Ga		500.....	89¾	Wabash 2d 5s	
con 5s		500.....	89¾	2,000.....	104¾
2,000.....	108¼	2,000.....	90	2,000.....	69¼
East Tenn reorg lien 4-5s		500.....	89¾	5,000.....	69¾
12,000.....	88	5,000.....	89¾	6,000.....	69¾
Edison Elec Ill Co of N		11,000.....	89¾	West shore gtd 4s	
con 5s		8,000.....	89¾	1,000.....	104½
7,000.....	113¾	2,000.....	90	Western Gas Co 5s	
3,000.....	113¾	2,000.....	89¾	3,000.....	90
Erie gen lien 3-4s		27,000.....	89¾	Western Pacific bonds	
16,000.....	66¾	3,500.....	89¾	8,000.....	103
10,000.....	66¾	5,000.....	89¾	Wisconsin Cent Co 1st	
Gal. Har'g & San An.		Ohio & Minn con S F	89¾	5,000.....	83
Mex & Pac 1st 5s		2,000.....	104¾	Trust Co certfs	
7,000.....	89			5,000.....	33
Total sales.....					332¾
					$1,357,500

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$231,350,251
Gold reserve	144,394,478
United States notes in the Treasury	27,076,478
Treasury notes of 1890	2,832,280
Total receipts this day	20,310,216
Total receipts this month	1,205,261
Total receipts this year	15,880,042
Total expenditures this day	326,486,713
Total expenditures this month	775,054
Total expenditures this year	12,841,000
Deposits in National banks	355,414,141
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	17,302,016
Government receipts from internal revenue	574,305
Government receipts from customs	345,921
Miscellaneous	340,567
	9,822

Corporation Elections.

Corn Exchange Bank.—Directors—Roswell P. Flower, succeeding the late Alexander T. Van Nest.

Quicksilver Mining Company.—Directors—D. Mahany, C. W. Butts, Jr., James D. Smith, E. J. Brandon, Charles Fries, F. N. Lane, Spence, Sheppard Gandy, Frank K. Sturgis, Joseph Milbank, H. K. Chase; officers—President—David Mahany; Secretary and Treasurer—James D. Smith.

Union Leather Company.—Directors—Elias G. Heller; Vice President—Henry Barnett; Secretary and Treasurer—Samuel Clark.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	90	
4s, r., 1907	111	
4s, c., 1907	111	
4s, r., 1925	113	
4s, c., 1925	125	
5s, r., 1904	125½	
5s, c., 1904	113¾	
Currency 6s, 1898	113¾	
Currency 6s, 1899	101½	
Cherokee 4s, 1896	101½	
Cherokee 4s, 1899	101¾	
Adams Express	150	152
Alb. & Sus.	172	
Alt. & T. H., t. r.	90	93
Am. Coal	110	
Am. Express	111	113
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	29¼	30¼
Am. Tobacco pf.	104½	105
Ann Arbor	9¼	11
Atl. & Pac.	...	½
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	...	2¼
Boston A. L. pf.	105	107
Buff., R. & P.	90	100
Buff., R. & P. pf.	20	30
Bur., C. R. & N.	65	75
Capital Traction	54	60
Central Pacific	9½	10¾
Chi. & Alton pf.	162	170
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	37	40
Chicago Gt. W.	2	4
Chi. & N. W. pf.	158	...
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	104	108
Col. C. & I. Dev.	1	1¼
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	...	85
Com. Cable	165	...
Consol. Coal	38	...
Den. & R. G.	10½	11
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	8	9
Detroit Gas	90	...
D., S. S. & A.	3	5
D., S. S. & A. pf.	6¼	7
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	115	115½
Eighth Avenue	310	...
Ev. & T. H.	15	21
Gt. Nor. pf.	120	125
G. B. & West.	35	40
G. B. & W., Deb.	...	50
G. B. & W., Deb. B.	40	50
Harlem	310	4½
Homestake	35	38
Illinois Central	96½	97
Iowa Central	7¼	7½
Jeff. & M. Coal pf.	35	45
Kan. & Chicago	156	...
Kan. & Mich.	3	6
Keokuk & D. M.	2	4
K. & D. M. pf.	10½	14
L. E. & W. pf.	65	67½
Long Island	40	50
Mah. Coal R.	125	...
Mah. Coal R. pf.	100	115
Man. Beach	16	18
Md. Coal pf., ex d.	40	60
Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1½
Minn. & St. L.	19	19¾
Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	80½	82
Minn. Iron	46	48
Mobile & Ohio	29¼	31¼
Morris & Essex	163	164½
National Starch	4	4¾
Nat. St. 1st pf.	53	58
Nat. St. 2d pf.	15	20
New Central Coal	...	5½
New England	23	27
N. Y., C. & St. L.	2½	3
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	7	9
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	60	75
Norfolk So.	30½	31
Nor. West. Tel.	110	...
Ohio Southern	...	15
Ont. Mining	...	6¾
Oregon R. & N.	18	21
Penn. Coal	325	...
Peo. & Eastern	2	6
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	12	13½
P., C., C. & St. L.	...	47
P. P., W. & C.	104	170
Quicksilver	1	2
Quicksilver pf.	7	8½
Rens. & Saratoga	170	181
St. J. & Gr. Isl.	3	...
Second Avenue	130	140
St. P. & D. pf.	70	87
St. P., M. & M.	118	125
St. P. & O. pf.	132	145
Sil. bull. certfs	60½	60¾
Sixth Avenue	185	195
Standard Gas	112	113
Standard Gas pf.	123	...
Third Avenue	150	153
Tol. & O. C. Cent.	...	25
U. S. Cord. pf.	40	70
W. & L. E. pf.	2½	4
Wis. Central	1½	1⅝

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Sp. Mfg	11	11	11	11
20,550	Am. Sug. Ref	122⅜	123⅜	122⅜	123⅜
160	Am. Tobacco	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜
20	A., T. & S. F.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
210	A., T. & S.F. pf.	29½	29½	29½	29½
240	Bay State Gas	12⅜	12½	12⅜	12⅜
40	C., C. & St. L.	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
1,040	Chicago Gas	87⅛	88⅜	87⅛	88
5,890	C., R. I. & P.	70	69¾	69¾	69¾
5,680	C., B. & Q.	80⅜	81¼	80⅜	81¼
4,920	C., R. I. & St. P.	78⅜	78⅜	77⅜	77⅜
150	Central of N. J.	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜
130	C. & Northwest.	110¼	110¼	109¾	109¾
80	Del. & Hudson.	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
300	Gen. Electric	32⅜	32⅜	32⅛	32⅛
980	Lou. & Nash.	49¾	49¾	48¾	48¾
200	Manhattan	87	87	86	86¾
100	M., K. & T. pf.	31	31	31	31
240	N. Pacific	18	18¼	17¼	17¼
20	Nat. Lead	100¾	101	100¾	100¾
30	N. Y. S. & W. pf.	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
700	N. Pacific pf.	42¾	42¾	41¾	42
90	Pacific Mail	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
1,920	Reading	29¾	29¾	29¼	29¼
20	Southern Ry	21¾	22	21¾	21¾
390	Southern pf.	9	9	9	9
550	Tenn. C. I.	29	29	28¼	28¼
120	Union Pacific	24¼	24¼	23¾	23¾
100	U. S. Leather pf.	59	59	58¾	58¾
1,710	West. Union	82¾	83⅛	82¾	82¾
10	Wheel. & L. E.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
52,960.					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	Ft. W. & D.C.1st.	62	62	62	62
4,000	K. & E. 1st.	92¾	92¾	92	92
3,000	Rock. S. & c.1st	107	107	100¾	100¾
8,000	Tex. Pac. 1st...	91¼	91¼	91	91
12,000	Tex. Pac. 2d...	24¼	24¼	23¾	23¾
$29,000.					

MINING EXCHANGE PRICES.

Transactions on the Mining Exchange were officially reported yesterday as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Total Sales.
Annetta	3½	3½	3½	3½	1,200
Col'b'n Gold	76	84	76	84	3,000
Fanny B.	3.00	3.12½	3.00	3.12½	3,000
Jack Pot	4¼	4¼	4	4	2,000
Jefferson	5½	5½	5½	5½	1,000
Miami	6	6¼	6	6¼	3,500
New Haven	17½	20	17½	20	17,000
Russel	1½	2	1½	1½	4,500
Work M. & M. Co.	35¼	37	35¼	37	13,500
	4	4½	4	4	5,000
Total sales					54,100

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 16.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.01	.01
Alpha Con	.04	.05
Andes	.04	.05
Belcher	.16	.15
Best & Belcher	.19	.19
Bullion	.50	.47
Bulwer Con	.10	.11
Caledonia	.01	.01
Challenge Con	.09	.09
Chollar	.36	.37
Confidence	.80	1.00
Con. Cal. & Va.	.94	1.00
Con. Imperial	1.55	1.60
Crown Point	.01	.01
Exchequer	.15	.20
Gould & Curry	.62	.62
Hale & Norcross	.33	.34
Julia	.07	.07
Justice	.04	.04
Kentucky Con	.07	.07
Mexican	.04	.04
Occidental Con	.29	.30
Ophir	.13	.15
Overman	.75	.79
Potosi	.18	.18
Savage	.53	.62
Scorpion	.25	.25
Sierra Nevada	.03	.03
Silver Hill	.51	.51
Union Con	.01	.01
Utah Con	.34	.34
Yellow Jacket	.04	.04
Standard	.28	.28
Silver bars, 60¼; Mexican dollars, 49¾@49¾; drafts, sight, 17½; telegraph, 20.		

COLORADO SPRINGS, June 16.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alamo	.03	.03
Anaconda	.44	.42
Argentine	.36½

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Fifth Avenue Property Sold.—A Lively Day in the Auction Rooms.

Whitehouse & Porter have sold, for A. M. Hoyt, to L. V. Harkness, for about $275,000, the lot, southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Seventy-fifth Street, 57.2 by 120. It is probable that Mr. Harkness will erect a residence for his own occupancy on the site.

Alonzo C. Yates has sold, for about $80,000, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, 564 Fifth Avenue, 18.4 by 76.

M. L. & C. Ernst have purchased, from Dr. J. W. Bartlett, the block front on Audubon Avenue, between One Hundred and Eighty-fourth and One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Streets.

Ford & Simmons have sold, for J. Carlisle Raymond, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, southeast corner of West End Avenue and One Hundred and Second Street.

The same brokers have also sold, for the Radley estate, the store and office building, "The Fairfax," at Mount Vernon.

In the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday Philip A. Smyth sold, at executor's sale, to R. C. Rathbone, for $5,000, the lot on the north side of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, 100 feet west of Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 152.2½; also, to John Eusner, for $2,600 each, two lots, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, south side, 25 feet west of Eleventh Avenue, each 25 by 65; also, at public auction sale, to D. B. Freedman, for $3,025, the lot, northeast corner of Webster Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, 25.9 by 92.10 by 98.3 by 21.4; also, at executor's sale, to S. L. Berrian, for $710 each, two lots, Heath Avenue, north side, 537 feet east of Boston Avenue, each 25 by 85.5; also, to John Cannon, for $700, the lot, Heath Avenue, adjoining the foregoing, on the east, 25 by 88.3; also, to Frederick Adler, for $710 each, two lots, Heath Avenue, adjoining the foregoing on the east, each 25 by 91; also, to W. O. Giles, for $1,450 the lot, Fort Independence Street, east side, near the corner of Giles Place, 111.5 by 55 by 60.3 by 46; also, to Mrs. M. Barry, for $750, the triangular plot, northwest corner of Boston Avenue and Fort Independence Street, 10.10 by 10.10 by 58; also, in foreclosure, to F. G. W. Beard, for $27,000 the five-story stone-front tenement, 251 West Thirty-second Street, 25.1 by 100.10 by 25.2 by 108.2; also, at public auction sale, to Michael Foley, for $1,025, the lot, Bailey Avenue, south side, near Fort Independence Street, 25 by 100.10 by 58.3.

D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Ann S. Young, for $8,400, the three-story brownstone-front dwelling, 58 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, 16.8 by 100.11.

William Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to Henry F. Dench, for $10,600, the two-story frame wagonhouse and stable, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 100 feet west of the Southern Boulevard, 100 by 105; also, in partition, to John H. Thorn, for $915, the lot, Park Avenue, Spuyten Duyvil, east side, 250 feet south of Northern Terrace, 50 by 150.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Marguerite Pelissier, for $30,300, the seven-story brick building 510 Broome Street, runs east 19.5 by north 80 by west 6 by south 30.6 by west 13.5 by south 49.6; also, in foreclosure, to J. A. Hallman, for $35,000, the five-story brick flat with stores, 2,197 Seventh Avenue, 24.11 by 75.

The sale of 443 lots in the Parkville section of Brooklyn attracted many bidders to the stand of Richard V. Harnett & Co., at 59 Liberty Street. There was good competition for the first few lots offered, but the bidding lagged gradually and after about 90 lots had been disposed of there was every prospect that the sale would be withdrawn. Matters improved slightly, however, and the selling was continued until 282 of the lots had been knocked down. The first lots offered, each 20 by 150, on the east side of Ocean Parkway, south of Avenue H, ranged in price from $225 to $325. A triangular plot, comprising 42 lots, fronting on Ocean Parkway and East Seventh Street, was sold as one parcel at the rate of $130 per lot. It is understood that the buyer of the tract represented John H. Shults, whose race course and sable property adjoin it on the south and almost surround it. Other lots on East Seventh and East Eighth Streets, 20 by 120, went for an average of $100. On Avenue H, lots 20 by 100 brought from $115 to $140 each, the corners selling at $175. Four lots on East Eighth Street south of Avenue H, 20 by 100 each, for $100 each. The southwest corner of Coney Island and Foster Avenues was knocked down for $455, and the southeast corner of Foster Avenue and East Tenth Street for $250. Seventeen lots running through from Coney Island Avenue to East Tenth Street, south of Foster Avenue, together with a large two-story frame house thereon, went as one parcel at $405 per lot. A plot of sixteen lots, having frontage on East Ninth and East Tenth Streets, sold for $145 per lot. Other lots on Coney Island Avenue averaged $175 each, and on East Tenth Street $120 each. A number of buyers purchased several lots. Among them were Melvin Brown, Henry Bandholtz, Patrick J. Keenan, S. Aschner, and Minnie E. Geschedit.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Lilian Herbert Andrews, referee, Kossuth Avenue, northeast side, 75 feet southeast of Matilda Avenue, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,709.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, George C. Austin, referee, 162 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, south side, 166.1 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 17 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,866.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward Jacobs, referee, 149 West Thirteenth Street, north side, 220 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 20 by 103.3, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,240.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward Jacobs, referee, 493 Lexington Avenue, east side, 20.5 feet south of Forty-seventh Street, 20 by 85, five-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $11,902.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, George C. Austin, referee, 244 Cherry Street, north side, 106 feet west of Rutgers Street, 137.11 by 25.2, five-story brick tenement, with stores, and three-story brick tenement at rear. Due on judgment, $11,768.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Columbus Avenue, east side, 50.7 feet north of One Hundred and Eighth Street, for three five-story brick flats, with stores, 25.3 by 85 by 25 by 85; Francis J. Schnugg, of 1 East Ninety-fourth Street, owner; Louis Entzer of 78 East Ninety-sixth Street, architect; cost, $72,000.

One Hundred and Forty-third Street, north side, 325 ft. east of Eighth Avenue, for a four-story brick tenement, 25 by 75; Jacob Flick of 240 West One Hundred and Forty-third Street, owner; Edward Wenz of 1,491 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $9,000.

No. 155 West Ninety-eighth Street, for a one-story brick office building, 15 by 35; Albert Etzel of 36 Eighth Avenue, owner; F. S. Maher of 36 Eighth Avenue, architect; cost, $1,500.

Seventh Avenue, west side, 136 feet to One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, for seven five-story brick flats, with stores, 32 by 95 and 27 by 83; John R. Todd of 210 West Eighty-fifth Street, owner; Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $205,000.

Greenwich Street, southwest corner of Perry Street, for a seven-story brick warehouse, 75.4 by 88.9 by 105 by 105; Thomas McLoughlin of 464 West Forty-fourth Street, owner; G. A. Schellinger of 128 Broadway, architect; cost, $130,000.

Seventy-fourth Street, north side, 125 feet west of Avenue A, for a four-story brick flat, with stores, 25 by 91; Adolph Balschun of 7 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, owner and architect; cost, $25,000.

Ninety-second Street, northeast corner of Madison Avenue, for a one-story brick store, 50 by 100.8; Henry Strauss of 580 Park Avenue, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $5,000.

Louise Street, east side, 300 feet south of Columbus Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22 by 38; Mary J. McGuire of 170 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, owner; Andrew Ebsen of Southern Boulevard and One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, architect; cost, $1,100.

White Plains Road, north side, 155 feet east of Seventh Street, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 20 by 32, Herman Buerle of Fourth Street and White Plains Road, owner; W. H. Hallock, Jr., architect; cost, $2,800.

Unionport Road, west side, 25 feet north of Jackson Avenue, for a one-story and attic frame stable and carriage house, 24 by 14.6; Frank Lotz of Van Nest, owner; Chris F. Lohse of 906 Westchester Avenue, architect; cost, $800.

Webster Avenue, east side, 225 feet south of Gun Hill Road, for a one-story frame shed, 52 by 14, Gustav Riedel of William's Bridge, owner; Chris F. Lohse, architect; cost, $800.

St. Ann's Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, for four five-story brick flats, 25 by 98 and 25 by 78, Schmuck & Montag of 833 Southern Boulevard, owner; Edward Wenz of 1,491 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $79,000.

Alterations.

No. 786 Fifth Avenue, to a two-story brick store, estate of William A. Lee of 14 West Seventy-eighth Street, owner; William P. Gandesen of 46 Exchange Place, architect; cost, $900.

Forty-first Street, south side, and North River, to a two-story brick factory, Lucy Cummings of 118 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, owner; James W. Cole of 406 West Fifty-first Street, architect; cost, $300.

Vanderbilt Avenue, west side, 44 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling and stable, John W. Hannan of 1,833 Vanderbilt Avenue, owner; Kirby & Co. of 722 Tremont Avenue, architects; cost, $250.

One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, south side, 275 feet west of Sheridan Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling, Patrick McGlone, premises, owner; O. Reissmann of 9 First Street, architect; cost, $400.

One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, south side, 81 feet west of Sheridan Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling, Ellen Stack, premises, owner; O. Reissmann, architect; cost, $300.

One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, south side, 108 feet west of Sheridan Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling, Rose McGlone, premises, owner; O. Reissmann, architect; cost, $300.

No. 949 East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, to a three-story frame tenement, Minna Presch, premises, owner; Chris Lohse of 906 Westchester Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

No. 685 East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, to a two-story frame dwelling, George Nicholson, premises, owner; Frank P. Sabetti of 805 Washington Avenue, architect; cost, $900.

King's Bridge Road, southwest corner of Southern Boulevard, to a two-story frame dwelling, with store, John Rielly, premises, owner; W. C. Dickerson of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $75,000.

Tremont Avenue, southeast corner of Third Avenue, to a three-story brick public building, Department of Street Improvements, addition, 121 by 68.4, city, owner; G. B. Post of 33 East Seventeenth Street, architect; cost, $75,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, June 16.

AVENUE A, w s, 50.1 ft s of 14th St, 25.3x79x28.8x101.8; Mary E. Benson to August Ruf $1

BRADHURST AV, e s, 50 ft s of 148th St, 25x75; Francis D. Hoyt, referee, to Katharina Rack 3,100

BROOK AV, w s, 73.10 ft n of 169th St, 84.5x114.3x83.10x131.6; also Brook Av, e s, 24.10 ft n of 169th St, 20.9x100.4x x100.6; John Delahunty, referee, to Leopold Hutter and another 9,100

CLINTON ST, 222, 23x93.4; Jonas Weil and others to Leopold Kaufman 1

ELDRIDGE ST, 125 ft s of Hester St, 26.9x87.5; Karolina Fry, as executrix, to Stack Bros. 27,600

ELDRIDGE ST, 45; Sarah Silverberg to Simon Epstein 1

ELTON AV, n e corner of 159th St, 50 x100; Frank A. Acer, referee, to Michael J. Naughton 9,600

FORSYTH ST, s w corner of Hester St, 25x50; Harry Fischel and wife to Hyman Schnitzer 1

GREAT JONES ST, 7, 25.1x90.6x25.1x100; Elias Rogowski to Leopold R. Treu 65,000

HORATIO ST, 25, 16.8x87.6; Horatio St, 23, 16.8x87.6; Jeremiah Pangburn and wife to A. L. & J. J. Reynolds Company. 100

INWOOD AV, 1 ft 11 of an angle in Inwood 505 ft to High Bridge St, x — to Cromwell's Creek x205 ft; William S. Andrews, referee, to Edward S. Hatch 9,000

LOT 38, map of part of Nicholas Gouverneur estate, 25x87; Lena Bernstein to Bernard Kahn 32,350

LOT 560, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to Frank Lotz 630

MADISON ST, 214, s s, 26.1x100; Abraham Lewis and wife to Kevy Friedman 1

PART OF LOT 155, map of Village of Morrisania, 25x181; Joseph A. Kelly to Nicolaus Blum 1

PEARL ST, 400 and 402; Sarah Silverberg to Hyman Israel 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e w s, 58.11 ft s of 118th St, 57.5x117.5x60x87.9; the rector, Churchwardens, and Vestrymen of the Church of the Archangel to James Hastings 28,250

WEBSTER AV, n w corner of Ford St, 100x100; the Northern Improvement Company to Emma M. Mellert 8,750

WEST ST, n w s, Lot 9, map of Wardsville, 50x114; Mary A. Clear to Charles A. Kenney 1

1ST AV, n w corner of 113th St, 25x75; Augustus Ferretti and wife to Caterina Serritella, ½ part 10

1ST AV, n w corner of 113th St, 25x75; Vitantonio Seritella and wife to Augustus Ferretti, ½ part 10

1ST AV, 2,060, e s, 20x93; Augusta Nau to Amelia Davis 1

2D AV, 1,140, 20x75; Norman T. M. Melliss, referee, to Isidore Jackson 23,000

4TH AV, w s, 75.6 ft n of 120th St, 25.5 x100; Victor Kallman and wife to Henry Rothschild 1

57TH AV, s e corner of 75th St, 57.2x125x irregular; Alfred M. Hoyt and wife to Henry R. Hoyt 10

100TH ST, 169 West, 22x95; David Thompson, referee, to Leocadie A. V. Cassagne. 12,000

20TH ST, 140 East, and 141 West; John H. Kearns to Mitchell A. C. Levy 1

39TH ST, 33 West; Harriet A. Thompson to John S. Thacher 56,560

54TH ST, n s, 241 ft e of 1st Av, 125x irregular; John Bolen and wife to the Bolen & Byrne Manufacturing Company. 1

60TH ST, s s, 350 ft e of 9th Av, 50x100.5; William H. Horner to Ada A. Smith 1

66TH ST, 432 East; Rixstine Rausch to Katharina Lauer 10

74TH ST, 326 East, 25x102.2; Amelia Davis to Augusta Nau 1

88TH ST, n s, 84.2 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 52.7 ft to centre line of Bloomingdale Road, x145x29.10x140.3; Francis L. Donohue, referee, to Edward F. Robinson 200

107TH ST, n s, 100 ft 'e of Riverside Drive, 175x104.11; Atlas Improvement Company to Perez M. Stewart and another 100

108TH ST, 166 East; Julia Deckinger to Max Deckinger, ½ part 1

114TH ST, n s, 575 ft e of 5th Av, 75x100.11; Sophie Rothschild to William G. Webber 10

115TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 20x100.11; Joseph Clark and wife to Herman Goldman 1

123D ST, n s, 49.5 ft w of 8th Av, 17.2x50.2; charles Mayne and wife to Pauline Schaffer, in lot 9,000

126TH ST, s s, 160 ft e of 6th Av, 25x99.11; Anna Armstrong and another to Barbara Ewan 500

139TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Boulevard, 100x99.11; Lothair W. Faber and wife to William F. G. Geisse 1

140TH ST, 132 East; Julia Deckinger to Max Deckinger 1

147TH ST, 508 East; Katharine P. Kitchen to Henry T. Huettner 1

147TH ST, 502 East; Katharine P. Kitchen to Louise Freytag 15,000

150TH ST, n s, 20 ft w of Union Av, 80 x94.7x66.9x100; William F. Crockett and others to Julius Herrmann 10

184TH ST, n e s, 78.9 ft e of Bainbridge Av, 84.6x31.6x83.6x30; Charles A. Jackson, referee, to Herman Wasserman 3,500

236TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of Keppler Av, 100x100; Lola M. Au to Jane E. Watkins 1

Recorded Leases.

GILL, Nelson F., to John Bastono; 415 and 417 East 112th St, 3 years $3,120

PONTIAC BUILDING COMPANY to the West Side Club; 444 and 446 Amsterdam Av, 2 years 3,600

Recorded Mortgages.

AHRENS, Henry H., to Malinda G. Mace; Lots 632 and 633, map of Laconia Park, 3 years $750

APPLETON, Laura V., to Veronika Elton; 212 and 214 West 102d St; also strip on s s of 102d St, 100 ft e of Boulevard, .09x209.11x.09x75, 1 year 3,400

BALLENGER, Katrina, to William P. Dixon and another, executors, &c., of Josiah M. Fiske; s e corner of Hester and Forsyth Sts, 5 years 25,000

BALL, John D., and wife to Charles F. Brooks; s e s of 4th St, 100 ft n e of Union Av, 1 year 600

BLISS, Clara E., to Armide V. Smith; e s of Edgecombe Av, 85 ft n of 139th St, 3 years 11,500

BLISS, Clara E., to Ellen P. Kellogg; e s of Edgecombe Av, 67.6 and 83.6 ft n of 139th St, (two mortgages) 3 years 23,000

BLISS, Clara E., and husband to Cornelius Collin; e s of Edgecombe Av, 18 ft n of 139th St, 3 years 12,000

BLISS, Clara E., to Margaret J. Becker; e s of Edgecombe Av, 51.6 ft n of 139th St, 3 years 11,500

BLISS, Clara E., to Catharine C. Crosby, executrix, &c., of William H. Crosby; Edgecombe Av, n e corner of 139th St, 3 years 16,000

BLISS, Clara E., and husband to Levi W. Moen; Edgecombe Av, n e corner of 139th St, 3 years 2,000

BLUM, Nicolaus, to Joseph A. Kelly; Lot 155, map of Village of Morrisania, 3 years 1,300

BOLEN, John, and wife to William J. Farrell, as trustee; n s of 54th St, 244 ft e of 1st Av, extends to 55th St, secures indebtedness 55,000

BOLEN, John, and wife to Theodore P. Huffman & Co.; n s of 54th St, 244 ft e of 1st Av, also s s of 55th St, 294 ft e of 1st Av, notes 1,686

BOLEN, John, and wife to the Whitney Glass Works; n s of 54th St, 244 ft e of 1st Av, extends to 55th St, 2 years 7,119

BROWN, William A., to Cordelia E. Yoelin, as administratrix, &c.; n s of 117th St, 150 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years 22,000

CASSIDY, Isadore A. V., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 109 West 10th St, 1 year 7,500

COHEN, Heyman and Rebecca, to Judson S. Todd; w s of 7th Av, 28.6 ft s of 147th St, 1 year 17,000

COHEN, Heyman and Rebecca, to Judson S. Todd; w s of 7th Av, 53.6 and 80.6 ft of 147th St, (two mortgages) 1 year. 29,000

COHEN, Heyman and Rebecca, to Judson S. Todd; s w corner of 7th Av and 147th St, 1 year 24,000

COSTELLO, Mary A., and husband to Rebecca F. Brooks; n s of 136th St, 493.1 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 3 years. 4,500

DAGGETT, Mary J., to Alice Pine; 96 Watts St, 3 years 5,000

DOLL, Jacob, and wife to the Manhattan Life Insurance Company; 306 East 119th St, 1 year 15,000

DOLL, Jacob, and wife to the Manhattan Life Insurance Company; 308 to 314 East 119th St, 1 year, (four mortgages). 60,000

FAVELLA, Augusta, to Laura F. Bradhurst; s s of 150th St, 182 ft w of Walton Av, 3 years 1,200

FERN, Patrick H., to Malinda G. Mace; Lots 634 to 636, map of Laconia Park, 24th Ward, 3 years 975

FLYNN, Margaret W., to Alletta Kreemer; s s of Opdyke Av, 375 ft e of 3d St, 3 years 300

FORNES, Charles V., to the Bowery Savings Bank; s w corner of 86th St and West End Av, 1 year 30,000

FRANK, Louise C. R., to William H. Lane and wife; s s of 88th St, 305 ft w of West End Av, 3 years 9,000

FRIEDMAN, Kevy, and wife to Henry Meyer; 214 Madison St, demand 3,800

HEIDENFELD, Theodore E., and wife to Elizabeth S. Clark, as general guardian, &c.; s w cor 1st Av, 102.2 ft s of 76th St, 3 years 9,000

HUTTER, Leopold, and Isaac Pick to John J. Jones and another, trustees of David Jones, w s of Brook Av, 75.10 ft n of 169th St, 3 years 3,000

HUTTER, Leopold, and Isaac Pick, to John J. Jones and another, trustees of David Jones, e s of Brook Av, 72.9 ft n of 169th St, 3 years 2,460

IRELAND, Adelia D., and husband to American Surety Company of New York; n w corner of 5th Av and 20th St, 1 year. 20,000

JACKSON, Isidore, and wife to Henry Wellach; 1,140 2d Av, 3 years 20,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, and wife to John F. Willets, as guardian, &c.; 232 Clinton St, 3 years 45,000

KITCHEN, Katharine P., to Jacob M. Rich; s s of 147th St, 225 ft e of Brook Av, 3 years 11,000

KITCHEN, Katharine P., to Kate S. Nelson; s s of 147th St, 150 ft e of Brook Av, 3 years 10,500

KOCH, Frederick, to Charles E. Coddington; s w corner of old road from Westchester Landing to Bear Swamp and 2d St, demand 7,000

LAUER, Katharine, to Samuel Block; 432 East 69th St, 1 year 1,500

LOTZ, Frank, to Ephraim B. Levy; Lot 553, map of Van Nest Park, Twenty-fourth Ward, demand 567

MALCOLM, James F., and wife to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 610 3d Av, 1 year 3,000

MARX, Joseph E., to Simon Sichel; e s of Broadway or King's Bridge Road, Plot 49, map of Fort George property, estate of Isaac Dyckman, 3 years 4,000

MELLERT, Emma, to the Northern Improvement Company; n w corner of Webster Av and Ford St, and 4 adjoining lots, 1 year, mortgage 5,250

MILLER, J. Bleecker, Commissioner, &c., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 45 Great Jones St, 3 years... 12,000

NAU, Augusta, to John Nau; 326 East 74th St, 3 years 1,100

NAUGHTON, Michael J., to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; n e corner of Elton Av and 159th St, 1 year 7,000

PETTY SOUTH SIDE REALTY Company to Magdalena Siess; n s of Teasdale Place, 179.10 ft e of Boston Av, demand 1,500

PINCHBECK, Joseph, and wife to James M. Varnum, 2 Lorman Place, 145 ft s of Freeman St, 5 years 4,500

PINCHBECK, Joseph, and wife to Helen Owen; e s of Lyman Place, 125 ft s of Freeman St, 3 years 3,500

REYNOLDS COMPANY, A. L. & J. J., to Jeremiah Pangburn; n s of Horatio St, 198.8 ft e of Hudson St, 2 years 3,500

REYNOLDS COMPANY, A. L. & J. J., to Jeremiah Pangburn; 23 Horatio St, 2 years 3,500

ROBINSON, George, and wife to Annie G. Smith; s s of 114th St, 250 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years 22,000

ROBINSON, George, and wife to Julia G. Inress; s s of 114th St, 275 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years 22,000

ROSENSTEIN, Fannie, to Clara A. Feuchtwanger; s s of 120th St, 312 ft w of Lenox Av, 5 years 16,000

SCHLICH, Marie, and husband, to Josephine S. Borgstede; s s of Clifton St, 84.9 ft e of Tinton Av, ½ year 500

SCHMUCK, Herman, to the Bradley & Currier Company, Limited; s e corner of 81st St and Avenue A, 1 year 2,600

SCHWARZ, Rudolph W., and Emma Schwarz to Edwin S. Brickner; n s of 181st St, 300.6 ft w of 10th Av, 1 year.. 2,500

STEWART, Peter, and wife to Atlas Improvement Company; n s of 107th St, 100 ft e of Riverside Drive, 1 year.... 87,000

TREU, Leopold R., to Elias Kempner; 7 Great Jones St, 1 year 25,125

TREU, Leopold R., to Elias Kempner; 7 Great Jones St, 1 year 27,000

VREELAND, Annie F., to Florence D. Kellogg; 4 Simonson Place, 75 ft w of Marmion Av, ½ year 1,000

WEED, Joseph E., to White, Potter & Paige Manufacturing Company; s s of 83d St, 300 ft w of West End Av, ½ year 915

WEBBER, William G., to Sophie Rothschild; n s of 114th St., 570 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year, (two mortgages) 42,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ANGELO, Louis, to William B. Koller... $1

BOURNE, Frederick G., and others, executors of Alfred C. Clark, to Elizabeth S. Clark, general guardian, &c. 1

BROWN, Augustus C., trustee to Mary Lewis 30,392

GRAY, Katharine B., to Thomas Daly... 3

LOEW, Edward V., to Jacob M. Newman. 1,500

LOEW, Edward V., to Jacob M. Isidor... 1,500

RICHEY, David, to Augustus F. Holly.. 3,000

SIDENBERG, Richard, to Gustavus Sidenberg and others, executors, &c., of Samuel Rauh 1

SMITH, Anna M., to John B. Ryer..... 2,500

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Mary H. Cornwall 5,000

Lis Pendens.

PIER 6, North River, bulkhead and wharfage rights, &c.; Catharine A. Phelps against Lillie B. Hyde and another, (to reform deed, &c.,) Attorney William T. Emmet.

138TH ST, s s, 233 ft w of 8th Av, 17x99.11; 138th St, s s, 134 ft w of 8th Av, 17x99.11; William H. Scott against William Jeffery and others, (to foreclose mortgage,) Attorney William Irwin.

Mechanics' Liens.

WEBSTER AV, 1,992 to 1,996; Emanuel Ristics against Catharine Hart, owner; Peter Hart, contractor $113

WEST END AV, e s, 58.5 ft n of 96th St, 98.6x100, Archibald O. Culbert against Didrick Sakariasen and Andrew Larsen, owners and contractors 760

6TH AV, 499; the Kroenke Refrigerator Company against Marks M. Baltzenmang, owner; John P. Bahrenburg, contractor. 1,212

17TH ST, 105 West; Candee & Smith against Walter M. Fernbach, as contractor 171

96TH ST, 222 to 228 East; Jerry Altieri against Bernhard Schaeffel, owner; Generoso Avallone, contractor 120

129TH ST, n s, corner of Eighth Av, 80x99.11; John C. Roscoe against Clara E. Bliss, owner; Charles H. Bliss, contractor 240

169TH ST, s s, 149 ft e of 3d Av, 39x98.9; Edward Busath against Mrs. Louise Weiss, owner and contractor 150

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Williams, Patterson, O'Brien, and Ingraham, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated Motions.—17—Griggs vs. Day. 78—Cuimer vs. American Grocery Company. 81—McDougall vs. Dixon. 57—Kramer vs. Bjerum. 37—Davis vs. Frohman. 40—Gedney vs. Gedney. 62—Murphy vs. Reddy. 18—De.haney vs. Hake. 19—De Graef vs. Coehrane. 35—O'Sullivan vs. New York Elevated Railroad Company. 76—Kaiser vs. McLean. 22—McClure vs. Law. 23—Same vs. Trask. 52—Union Stove Works vs. Clingman. 70—Fischer vs. Franke.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated Motions.—1—Jackson vs. Coyle. 2—Morrison vs. Schlansky. 3—Van Kirk vs. Miller. 4—Matter of Mills. 5—Kreizer vs. Kreizer. 6—O'Donnell vs. O'Donnell. 7—Meeks vs. Meeks. 8—Jones vs. Stephenson Company vs. Scholtz. 9—Milne vs. Northwestern Life Association. 10—People vs. Schmidt. 11—Di Santo vs. Di Santo. 12—People, &c., vs. Friedrich. 13—Meyer vs. Gross. 14—O'Dell vs. Tower Manufacturing Company. 15—Bent vs. Kittle. 16—Wortmann vs. Wortmann. 17—Lieberman vs. The Wardens and Vestry of St. James. 1—Winkler vs. Bien. 19—Jackson vs. Bonfils. 20—Welch vs. Welch. 21—Waterbury Rope Company vs. W. F. Wall Rope Company. 22—Payne vs. Moran. 23—Feldynski vs. Goldberg. 24—Matter of D. G. Yuengling's Brewing Company. 25—Pierce vs. Granite State Provident Association. 26—Williams vs. Rowiby. 27—Hasselschwert vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 28—Kelly vs. Perraga. 29—Crowly vs. Healy. 30—Bidwell vs. Clark. 31—Otis vs. Bass. 32—H. B. Claflin Company vs. Dayton. 33—Merges vs. Oppermann. 34—Stiefel vs. Berlin. 35—Krotz vs. Merrall. 36—Smith vs. Acker, Merrall & Condit. 37—Matter of Staples. 38—Quintard vs. The Investment Corporation. 39—People vs. Smith. 40—Matter of O'Reilly. 41—People vs. Moran. 42—Galland vs. Felheimer. 43—Dux vs. Mann. 44—Matter of Franklin Avenue. 45—Matter of Union Avenue. 46—Muller vs. Woerly. 47—Bernard vs. Graham. 48—Abbott vs. Abbott. 49—Bull vs. Murray. 50—Wright vs. McKay. 51—Wagner vs. Rapp. 52—Department of Buildings vs Kelly. 53—Same vs. Wahle. 54—Welch vs. Welch. 55—Nelson vs. Nelson.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motion calendar.—Inwood Avenue, 2—In Matter of One Hundred and Eightieth Street. 3—In re East One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Street. 4—In re School Site, Twentieth Street. 5—McTurck vs. Briggs. 6—In re Naegel Avenue. 7—In re Bungay Street. 8—Meineke vs. Meineke. 9—Polhemus vs. Phillips. 10—Gutwillig vs. Wiedman. 11—Wyckoff vs. Smith. 12—In re St. Joseph's Street. 13—In re Wales Avenue. 14—Steiger vs. Lowen.

Demurrers.—594—Bamberger vs. Olinsky. 506—Delano vs. Rice. 491—Coe vs. Davis.

Preferred Causes.—4845—Walker vs. Rollins. 4844—Same vs. same. 5083—United States Trust Company vs. Flanagan. 4700—Broadway Improvement Company vs. Barker. 4883—Bataille vs. Lehmaier. 5061—West vs. Clinton Bank. 5008—Muller vs. Hatzell. 4847—Bennett vs. Campbell. 3073—Lyons vs. Newton. 5056—Klingenberg vs. Regan. 4854—Brandt vs. Brandt.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar. To be called in Part IV, Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

Law and Fact.—2105—Nehr vs. Bruckner. 3354—Associated Lace Makers vs. Malloy. 4878—Davis vs. United Portable Hoisting Engineers. 4896—Reade vs. Varnum. 4706—Bloom vs. Bischoff. 4707—Matthews vs. McWalters. 4822—National Gum and Mica Company vs. Brandly. 4842—Davenport vs. Annable. 4845—Disbrow vs. Disbrow. 4860—Mosbus vs. Moebus. 4853—Geiseler vs. Geiseler. 4869—Schelner vs. Schwalzer. 4876—Boeger vs. Boeger. 4878—Post vs. Kelly. 4879—Rapp vs. Potts. 4895—Macklin vs. Macklin.

Highest number reached in regular call, 4896.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII. Adjourned until June 21.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Fursman, J.—Held in Criminal Court Building, Centre and Franklin Streets. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Milliken for the People.

1—Max Blum.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from the calendar to Part XI. for trial. Calendar clear.

Preferred Causes.—7953—Matter of Laudy. 11948—Hatch vs. Leonard. 12698—Jenny vs. Martin. 12251—Burnley vs. Parker. 12852—Haberle vs. The Mayor, &c. 12400—Bradley vs. Seaboard National Bank. 12311—Savage vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 8481—O'Grady vs. The Mayor, &c. 10761—Berliner vs. Sharlin. 12886—German Exchange Bank vs. Zeimer. 12742—Gamble vs. Russo. 12679—Bailey vs. Cogswell. 12855—Donohue vs. The Mayor, &c. 12539—Herter vs. Cohen. 12594—The Mayor, &c., vs. Standard Gas Light Company. 5468—Yorkshire Investment Company vs. Gavey. 5721—Same vs. Lent. 12624—Dusenbury vs. Dux. 12838—Beckwith vs. Porter. 12524—Barron vs. Savage. 10431—Soper vs. Gibson. 11066—J. H. Mohlman vs. Hamlin. 11108—American Grocery Company vs. Eberle. 12722—National Broadway Bank vs. Chellborg.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part III. room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from the calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., V., and VI., for trial.

6385—Barry vs. Crimmins. 4417—Clark vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 6126—Price vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 6554—Lynch vs. Tully. 6156—Dickenson vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 6675—Bazzoni vs. Swain. 6320—Landers vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 4085—Phillips vs. Bane. 6659—Preto vs. Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad Company. 3764—Miller vs. Bierschenk. 6861—Snelling vs. Yetter. 6240—Alexander vs. Alexander. 5662—Appleton vs. Hotsford. 2998—Hennessey vs. Lindsay. 6895—Knubel vs. Knubel. 6443—Letzner vs. Erst River Mill and Lumber Company. 6445—Harrmann vs. Barnard. 6490—Bulow vs. Connano. 5624—Brandt vs. Helner. 6180—Callahan vs. The Mayor, &c. 6580—Kelly vs. same. 6468—Girone vs. Greco. 5685—Fineberg vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 6065—Kessler vs. same.

Inquest.—8723—H. B. Claflin Company vs. Cohen. Highest number reached in regular call, 6926.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M

POLICEMAN ANNAND MISSING.

Creditors Visit Old Slip Station to Ask His Whereabouts.

Police Captain Donald Grant of the Old Slip Precinct will to-day prefer charges of absence from duty against William F. Annand of his command. There are other charges against the policeman, but they are not to be officially presented to the Police Commissioners at this time.

Annand was appointed to the department July 7, 1893. He was a fine-looking, tall young fellow, and was detailed for special duty at Broadway and Fulton Street. It was understood by his comrades that Commissioner Roosevelt took special interest in him.

On May 4 last Annand obtained a thirty-day leave of absence, explaining that a relation had died in Scotland, and his presence was needed to help wind up the estate. The rules of the Police Department provide that an absence of five days without leave is equivalent to a dismissal from the force, but Capt. Grant, taking into consideration the delays incident to ocean travel, gave Annand an additional two days' grace.

When Annand then failed to show up the Captain started an investigation. He learned that the policeman had borrowed considerable money from the men of the precinct on the strength of his expected fortune, that he had bought jewelry and clothing on credit and failed to pay for it, and that previous to taking his leave he had sold all the furniture from his flat at 219 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street.

Plattdeutsche Verein Festival.

Yesterday was New York day at the festival which is being held during the present week at Ridgewood Park, under the auspices of the Plattdeutsche Verein [illegible] city and Long Island. It was the third day of the fourteenth annual volksfest of the united German societies, and the park was filled with enthusiastic Germans.

To Aid a Home for the Blind.

A strawberry festival and lawn party for the benefit of the Fontmaur Church Home for the Blind will be held to-day on the church grounds of St. Saviour's Church, Maspeth, L. I.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The leave of absence granted Major Stephen W. Groesbeck, Judge Advocate, Department of California, is extended one month.

Capt. Frank Baker, Ordnance Department, will proceed to the Watervliet Arsenal, Watervliet, N. Y., and the Bethlehem Iron Works, South Bethlehem, Penn., on official business pertaining to the inspection of gun carriages.

Leave of absence for two months, from about July 1, is granted Lieut. William P. Flynn, Eighth Cavalry; for four months, from about July 1, to Lieut. Robert C. Van Vliet, Tenth Infantry; for one month and twenty days to Lieut. Herbert A. White, Sixth Cavalry.

Navy.

Lieut. J. C. Gillmore is ordered to the Coast Survey.

F. H. Ramsay is appointed Pay Clerk for the Richmond.

E. M. Crary is appointed Pay Clerk at the League Island Navy Yard.

Capt. G. C. Remey is ordered to examination for promotion in Washington June 19.

Acting Carpenter McCall Pate is detached from the New York Navy Yard on relief and ordered to the Indiana.

Surgeon F. B. Stephenson is detached from the Wabash and ordered to the marine rendezvous, Boston, June 24.

Passed Assistant Surgeon J. F. Urie is detached from the marine rendezvous, Boston, and ordered to the Wabash June 24.

Commander James H. Dayton, now stationed in the Ninth Lighthouse District as Inspector, will be the next Captain of the Detroit, now under the command of Commander George C. Reiter.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

FRENCH $5 per Term
Special Summer Class at above rates. Teachers also sent to Summer resorts. The Berlitz School of Languages, Madison Square, New York.

The Graham School.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Established 1816.
Fall term begins Sept. 30.
176 West 74th Street, Sherman Square.

MARY B. WHITON, A. B., AND LOIS A. BANGS.
ACADEMIC CLASSES FOR GIRLS.
English and Classical School. Certificates accepted by Smith, Vassar, and Wellesley. Primary department. Resident pupils 45 West 47th St.

BERKELEY SCHOOL,
20 West 44th St.
Attention is invited to the unusual advantages for boarding pupils offered by the Oval Cottages. Particulars will be sent upon application to J. CLARK READ, Registrar.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
85th and 86th Streets, New York.

INSTRUCTION—COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

HOUGHTON SEMINARY, CLINTON, N. Y., for young women, provides best instruction in languages, music, elocution; cares for morals, manners, health. Colleges admit on certificate. 87th year. A. G. BENEDICT, A. M., Prin.

THE OSSINING SEMINARY FOR GIRLS, Sing Sing-on-the-Hudson. Miss C. Dauser, Principal. 30th year begins September 22d.

FOR SALE.

COLLECTION OF RARE OLD BOOKS for sale at a bargain. Address W. H., P. O. Box 981, Fredonia, N. Y.

BOARDERS WANTED.

84, 86, 88 WEST 32D ST.—Rooms for gentlemen or families, with or without board; transient; special rates for buyers out of town.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

117 EAST 26TH ST.—A pleasant, nicely-furnished room in physician's house.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—A lady wishes to secure a position for an intelligent and willing young girl as chambermaid and waitress; can assist with children and mend; wages, $14; call, before 1, at 108 East 35th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Willing to assist with waiting or laundry work. Can be seen Thursday, June 17, from 10 to 12, at present employer's, 58 West 52d St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a competent chambermaid and waitress; smart, willing, obliging; personal city reference. 234 East 70th St., Downey's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By an experienced girl to do chambermaid and sewing or washing, or mind children; best references. 878 3d Av., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent chambermaid and seamstress; best city reference. 188 East 64th St., second bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a competent chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. 189 East 64th St., second bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young woman as chambermaid or waitress; best of family; best city references. N. K., 844 3d Av.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; well recommended; city or country. Apply, for two days, present employer's, 11 East 54d St.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook in a private family; best of references. 459 3d Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—By a good cook; understands her business in all branches; excellent city reference; city or country; wages, $20 to $25. 319 East 5th St.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook; with kitchenmaid; wages $30 to $40. Employer's, 20 West 32d St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker, French; first-class cutting, fitting, draping, trimming, out by the day; families; best references; moderate charges; great experience. Mme. Mone, 244 West 38th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By governess in a refined family to teach children; is thoroughly educated and competent to teach English, French, and music; has best of testimonials. Miss G., 758 Union St., Brooklyn.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a competent French nursery governess or companion; speaks English and Spanish; takes entire charge of children; no music; best references. Mlle., 146 West 31st St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By young man; good housekeeper, pantry, &c.; elevator runner; light portering; private references; cash, real estate security of required. B., 669 11th Av.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By experienced young girl as kitchenmaid in an American family; city or country. 172 East 62d St., no cards.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a respectable girl as maid to an invalid lady; neat sewer, hairdresser; reference. L. V., Box 772, Orange, N. J.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By North German, perfect dressmaker, as maid and seamstress; or nurse to grown children. B., Box 18, 1,242 Broadway.

MAID.—A lady wishes to recommend competent maid; good hairdresser, needlewoman, packer; traveler; speaks several languages. E. E., 137 East 27th St.

MAID, &c.—By a young woman as maid and seamstress, or chambermaid; good dressmaker; first-class city reference. M. Y., 844 3d Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress; best city references. B., Box 274 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a young woman as nurse to small children and plain sewing; willing and obliging; two years' personal reference. Call at doctor's house, 207 East 60th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By young Englishwoman as competent infant's nurse; understands bottle feeding; takes entire charge from birth; city or country; references. A., 21 Bible House.

INFANT'S NURSE.—A lady wishes situation for a competent infant's nurse, whom she can highly recommend; city or country; would travel. 403 West 40th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By an experienced English Protestant woman as infant's nurse; bring up on bottle or young children; best reference; country preferred. Appel, 136 West 28th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a French young lady, well educated; good dressmaker; to go to the country as seamstress for lady or family. Angele Putz, 80 Charles St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Lady going to travel wishes to find a situation for two of her girls; first-class waitress; understands all kinds of salads and wines; first-class chambermaid and seamstress; can furnish best of references. 848 West End Av.

WAITRESS.—By an English Protestant; thoroughly competent; city or country; first-class references from best city families. Nine, 132 East 32d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER and VALET.—By an experienced Englishman; age 38; height 5 feet 9 inches; lived with the best of families; well recommended. D. M., Box 271 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By first-class French Swiss butler; first-class city references; country preferred. D. M., Box 209 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER—COOK.—By French couple, having over ten years' experience and first-class references; fully capable in every respect. C. B., Box 297 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a first-rate Englishman; thoroughly understands his business in both capacities; disengaged July 1. B., 7 West 31st St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By an experienced single man; city or country; five years' reference; has lived in first-class places; experienced in this country and Europe. C., Box 281 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COACHMAN or GROOM.—By young man as coachman or groom; understands the care of horses; best of reference. P. Kivlen, Seaman's stable, 76th St. and Park Av.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class coachman; thoroughly understands his business; eight years' reference. P. D., 140 East 41st St.

COACHMAN.—Married; thoroughly understands his business; strictly temperate; careful driver; present employer seen. P. H., 416 5th Av.

COACHMAN.—By single colored man as coachman; ten years in last place. Davis, 158 West 53d St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—A lady wishes to obtain a place for a reliable second man for the Summer. Can be seen at 43 West 53d St., between 10 and 12 o'clock, on Wednesday and Thursday.

Valets.

VALET.—Mr. I. D. Roman Baldwin can highly recommend an experienced English valet that has been in his employ the last two years. Hotel Renaissance, 5th Av. and 45d St.

Miscellaneous.

FARMWORK.—By husband and wife; young, strong, and healthy; desire position together on farm or gentleman's place; references. Kahn, 228 24 St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—For country, coachman and useful man; must be at least thirty years old, single, Protestant, and have best references; no others need apply. Call, 52 Wall St., Room 14, June 17, between 11 and 12.

WANTED—Bright, capable, energetic, and intelligent canvasser to solicit advertisements for a well-known daily newspaper. E. C. M., Box 102 Times.

EXCURSIONS.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
LEAVE FOOT EAST 34TH ST. daily—5:30, 6:40, 7:40, 9:30, 10:40 A. M., 12:10, and hourly from 1:10 to 5:40, 6:00, and half hourly from 6:40 to 9:40 P. M.; additional trains on race days, C. I. J. C., 12:40 P. M. Sundays 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10, and half hourly from 1:10 to 9:40 P. M.

Leave WHITEHALL ST. hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 1:10, and half hourly from 1:40 to 9:10 P. M. additional trains race days, C. I. J. C., 11:40, 12:40 P. M. Saturdays, 12:40 P. M. Sundays, hourly from 8:10 A. M. to 11:10 A. M., and half hourly from 12:10 to 9:10 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.
LEAVE E. 34TH ST., N. Y., DAILY, 6:40, 8:00, 9:10, 10:30 A. M., 12:20, 1:20, 2:20, 3:30, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30, 7:20, 8:10, 9:10 P. M. Additional trains Saturdays only, 1:30, 2:50, 9:40 P. M.

Sundays 7:00, 8:20, 9:20, 10:10, 10:40, 11:10, 11:40 A. M., 12:10, 12:50, 1:15, 1:40, 2:00, 2:20, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 5:00, 6:00, 6:20, 6:50, 7:15, 7:45, 8:00, 8:30, 8:50, 9:20, 10:15 P. M.

THE WORLD-FAMOUS PLEASURE GROUNDS.
GLEN ISLAND
A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent floral display, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling and billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE
Cortlandt St. Piers, 8.45, 10, 11 A. M.; 1:30, 2.30, 3.30, 5.15 P. M. foot of 9th St., Brooklyn, 9.5., 10.30, 11.30 A. M.; 12.30, 2.00, 3.00, 3.50 P. M. East 92d St., 9.30, 10.45, 11.45 A. M.; 12.45, 2.15, 3.15, 4.15, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND, 11 A. M. for 92d St., 5.15, 6.15, 7.15, 8.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND, 11 A. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 P. M., for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Includes Admission to All Attractions.

ERIE RAILROAD.
EVERY SUNDAY.
SHOHOLA GLEN
in the Blue Mountains, one hundred and seven miles from New York, on the banks of the beautiful Delaware River, 1,000 feet above the sea.
$1.00 ROUND TRIP. $1.00
First express train leaves West 23d St. 8:35 A. M. and Chambers St. 9:00, Jersey City 9:15 A. M. Second express train leaves West 23d St. 9:25 A. M. and Chambers St. 9:30 A. M.; Jersey City 9:45 A. M. Returning, leave Shohola 5:15 P. M. and 6 P. M.

GREENWOOD LAKE GLENS
75c. ROUND TRIP. 75c.
Special express train leaves West 23d St. 9:40 A. M.; Chambers St. 9:45 A. M.; Jersey City 10:00 A. M. Choice of two express trains returning. Leave Glens 5:20 P. M. or 7:25 P. M.

Gaze's Tours,
Entirely NEW arrangements to
EUROPE.
THREE MIDSUMMER PARTIES.
48 DAYS $275 up ALL INCLUDED.
WRITE OR CALL.
SEVERAL NEW PROGRAMMES READY.
HENRY GAZE & SONS, Ltd., 113 Broadway, New York.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY," From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)...8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 " " New York, West 22d St. Pier...9 "
Returning, due in New York at 5:30 P. M.
Tickets to Poughkeepsie by Boat, arriving there 1:15 P. M., returning by any New York Central Train up to midnight of day of issue.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. Beware of bogus instruments represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

HOTELS.

HOTEL MAJESTIC
Central Park West, 72d and 71st St., N. Y.
FACING CENTRAL PARK.
THE ELITE HOTEL OF AMERICA.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Going to the Mountains?
Are you looking for a spot to spend the Summer which combines health, comfort, and pleasure AT MODERATE COST?
If so, send 6 cents for postage or call and get free at offices below the illustrated book "Summer Homes." It gives list of Hotels, Farm and Boarding Houses, with their location, rates, attractions, &c., in the Mountains of Orange, Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the main line and branches of the New York, Ontario & Western Railway, 2,000 feet above the sea, a region of great beauty and absolute healthfulness. In New York: No. 2 Battery Place; 118, 160, 171, 371, 944, 1,323 Broadway, 13 Astor Place, 287 4th Av., 261 Columbus Av., 124 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St.; ticket office, foot of Franklin and West 42d Sts. In Brooklyn: No. 4 Court St 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, 267 Manhattan Av., Greenpoint, and "Eagle" Office.
"ILLUSTRATED HOMES," containing half-tone reproductions from photographs of 535 of the above "HOMES," can be obtained of ticket agents for 25c. J. C. ANDERSON, General Passenger Agt., 56 Beaver St., New York.

SHARON SPRINGS, N.Y.
PAVILION HOTEL, Open June 15.
JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.
SHARON HOUSE,
Open June 1st to Oct. 1st.
B. P. SHARP, Prop.
LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE SULPHUR BATHING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE U. S.
PAMPHLETS ON APPLICATION.

THE THOUSAND ISLANDS.
CENTRAL PARK HOTEL.
Centrally located amidst the finest scenery and close to the best fishing grounds on the river. Rates moderate. Send for descriptive pamphlet. INGLEHART & WYLIE.
St. Lawrence Park, Jeff. Co., N. Y.

Westport-on-Lake Champlain, N.Y.
THE WESTPORT INN.
Fine, dry climate. "Westport Mountain Spring Water." Health record very high. No mosquitoes.
MRS. O. C. DANIELL, Manager.

COLUMBIA SPRINGS HOTEL, Established 1854. Now open. Valuable mineral springs, with new bathrooms in the main building and other improvements. Beautiful groves, walks, and drives. Good livery boating, and fishing. Excellent table. Moderate rates. No bar. CANTLAND & SON, Stottville, N. Y., (near Hudson.)

SUMMER RESORTS,
For circulars, &c., apply to hotel or to Hicks Advertising Agency, 132 Nassau St., N. Y.
Catskill Mountains, N. Y., Catskill Mt. House.
Long Branch, N. J., Ocean House, J. Spitler.
Richfield Springs, N. Y., Spring House.
Water Mills, L. I, n'r Southampton, Mecox Inn.

HUNDRED ISLAND HOUSE.
Lake George. Open June to October. Thoroughly refitted and refurnished. Send for descriptive circular. HENRY E. NICHOLS, Manager.

GLEN LAKE HOUSE.
Quiet, healthful Summer resort; bass fishing, boating; all amusements; dry mountain air; moderate altitude; resident physician; terms, $6 to $12. E. BIRDSALL, Mgr., GLEN LAKE, N. Y.

HOTEL WOODFIN, LAKE GEORGE.—New hotel; all modern improvements; telegraph and telephone; 3 mails daily; $1 a day; circulars. S. H. SMITH, Mgr.

Long Island.

LONG BEACH HOTEL
and Cottages. Open June 20.
40 minutes from New York via L. I. R. R.
NEW BOULEVARD FOR DRIVING AND BICYCLING COMPLETED TO THE HOTEL.
NEW SANITARY PLUMBING THROUGHOUT.
New York Office, 208 Broadway.
A. E. DICK, LESSEE AND PROPRIETOR.

Summer Homes on Long Island.
SWEPT BY OCEAN BREEZES.
"Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application at 115, 950, 1,313 Broadway, ticket offices foot of East 34th St. and James Slip, foot New Chambers St., New York; 338 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Bureau, and Flatbush Av. Station, L. I. R. R., Brooklyn, or send 2 cents in stamps to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager L. I. R. R., Long Island City, New York.

Manhattan Beach Hotel
Opens to-day.
Oriental Hotel
Will open June 24.
T. F. SILLECK, MANAGER.

BRIGHTON BEACH HOTEL.
SEASON 1897 will open June 26, under management of F. THEO. WALTON.
Everything first class at reasonable rates. THOROUGHLY RENOVATED, NEW SERVICE, and MODERN PLUMBING, UNDER SUPERVISION OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.
N. Y. office, (Room 631,) Metropolitan Building, 1 Madison Av., 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

"THE EDGEMERE."
Edgemere, L. I., near Arverne; new Summer resort, 16 miles from city; new hotel, magnificently furnished; all modern improvements; two hundred rooms; fifty private baths; surf and still-water bathing, boating, and fishing; now open; three furnished cottages. Applications for rooms can be made at Gilsey House, N. Y., or
C. W. Shepherd, Manager. J. H. BRESLIN.

"THE MASSAPEQUA."
Massapequa, L. I., on Great South Bay, 40 minutes via L. I. R. R. Express trains. All modern improvements; first-class accommodations for 250 guests. Boat bathing beach on the south side. Table a feature. Terms reasonable. N. Y. office, Barrett House, 1 to 4.
Opens June 26. E. H. ROGERS.

ARVERNE HOTEL,
ARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA, L. I.,
Will open June 26th under new management. Thoroughly renovated and redecorated. Perfect sanitary arrangements.
JOHN O'CONNOR, Lessee.
N. Y. Office, Hotel Imperial.

ARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA,
LONG ISLAND.
DALE COTTAGES
Now open. Carlton and Summerfield Aves.
Five minutes from station, opposite Hotel.

MIGNON MECHANICAL RIDING ACADEMY and Hotel, Boulevard and Seaside Av., Rockaway Beach, L. I. Largest carrousel in the country; restaurant, liquors, and cigars.
O. J. MOUSSETTE, Prop.

Adirondacks.

WAYSIDE INN
AND COTTAGES,
LAKE LUZERNE,
Gateway to the Adirondacks and the most beautiful lake in the mountains.
Warren Co., N. Y. June 20th to October 1st.
Souvenir book containing views of Lake Luzerne mailed upon application. Address, until June 15, E. C. KING, Hotel Kenmore, Albany, N. Y.

THE ALGONQUIN
AND COTTAGES,
on Lower Saranac Lake, Adirondacks
Open June first. Special rates for June. Illustrated pamphlet on application. Golf links. FRED H. SCOFIELD, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square, or John Harding, Algonquin, N. Y.

ADIRONDACKS.
SAGAMORE HOTEL,
Long Lake, Hamilton Co., N. Y., will open season of 1897 July 1, under the old management, assisted by T. D. Sullivan. BUTLER & SULLIVAN, managers, Long Lake, N. Y.

WAWBEEK LODGE.
ADIRONDACKS.
HOTEL AND COTTAGES.
Season 1897.
Address URIAH WELCH, Wawbeek, N. Y.

Staten Island.

PAVILION HOTEL, New Brighton, S. I. now open. LYMAN RHODES.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Saratoga Springs.

Saratoga.
The Grand Union
Now Open.
Special Terms per Week or Season.
WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors, Saratoga Springs, New York.

WORDEN'S HOTEL,
Broadway, corner Division St., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.—Open year round. Elevator and steam heat. Rates, $3 per day. W. W. WORDEN, Prop.

HUESTIS HOUSE,
SOUTH BROADWAY,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.
Send for book and terms. W. B. HUESTIS, Prop.

White Sulphur Springs Hotel
and Steamboat Line, Saratoga Lake, Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Famous for its fish and game dinners. Book free. T. C. LUTHER, Prop.

Richfield Springs.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.
TWENTY-THIRD SEASON.
SHARON SPRINGS, N.Y.
PAVILION HOTEL, Open June 15.
JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.
SHARON HOUSE,
Open June 1st to Oct. 1st.
B. P. SHARP, Prop.
LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE SULPHUR BATHING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE U. S.
PAMPHLETS ON APPLICATION.

SPRING HOUSE
AND BATHS.
OPEN JUNE 19 TO OCTOBER.
T. R. PROCTOR.

HOTEL EARLINGTON
OPENS JUNE 19TH.
ST. JAMES HOTEL (Moderate Rates,)
OPENS JUNE 12TH.
Richfield Springs, N. Y.
This great health and pleasure resort will offer this season many new attractions. For illustrated pamphlet, rates, &c., call or address
E. M. EARLE & SON,
Park Ave. Hotel, 32d St. & Park Ave., Borough of Manhattan.

Catskill Mountains.

IN THE CATSKILLS.
"INGLESIDE."
Home comforts; special care as to sanitary conditions; refers to Dr. C. G. Kerley, 118 West 83d St., N. Y. Address DR. CHAS. H. CHUBB, Palenville, Greene County, N. Y.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
CATSKILL, N. Y. OPEN JUNE 26TH.
June and July, $14.00 to $17.50 per week.
$3.00 per day.

NEW JERSEY.

THE OCTAGON,
SEA BRIGHT, N. J.,
OPENS JUNE 26TH.
The leading, largest, and best appointed hotel at Sea Bright. Directly on the beach.
THE OCTAGON COTTAGE,
Open from May to October.
Address GEO. B. SANDT.

HOTEL COLUMBIA,
BELMAR, N. J.
Now open. The leading and largest hotel. Directly on the beach. Handsome addition of 50 new rooms; baths; electric lights; latest sanitary plumbing; has own orchestra; accommodations for bicycles free. M. LINDSAY.

NORMANDIE-BY-THE-SEA
(Normandie, near Seabright, New Jersey.)
The best appointed Hotel near New York. Safest bathing beach on the coast. Hotel now open at special rates. Fine fishing in the river on account of inlet.
W. B. HEWES, Mgr. P. P. EARLE, Propr.

BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.
SOMERSET INN,
AND EIGHT COTTAGES.
Open May 1 to Nov. 1. 35 miles from New York, on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. A beautiful Summer resort. More attractive this season than ever. Altitude, 800 feet.
GEORGE W. TUTTLE, Manager.

THE ATLANTIC,
HOTEL AND COTTAGES, BELMAR, N. J. Open June 1st. Full ocean frontage. Cuisine unexcelled; concerts; artesian water; all modern improvements. Address T. KECK.

OCEAN VIEW HOTEL,
Highlands of Navesink, N. J.; delightfully situated on the Shrewsbury, overlooking the ocean; surf and still water bathing; large house; terms moderate; new management.

SEA VIEW HOUSE,
Atlantic Highlands, N. J., now open; special inducements for families; situated on water front; one minute from station; overlooking bay and ocean. A. POPE.

Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH
WEST END HOTEL AND COTTAGES.
COTTAGES OPEN SATURDAY, JUNE 12.
HOTEL OPENS THURSDAY, JUNE 24.
A number of bathroom suites have been added to the cottages, and many marked improvements to the hotel. New York office, 115 Broadway, (Room 76.)
W. E. HILDRETH, PROPRIETOR.

HOWLAND HOTEL,
Opens Thursday, June 24.
MANY IMPROVEMENTS HAVE BEEN ADDED.
GEO. A. P. KELSEY, Prop.
N. Y. OFFICE, HOFFMAN HOUSE.

LONG BRANCH, N. J.—Stillwell's Victoria; first-class in every particular. Send for circular.

Asbury Park.

THE LAFAYETTE,
High grade in every respect. Capacity 300. Orchestra daily. Send for illustrated booklet with diagrams, terms and full information.
WRIGHT & FROST.

ASBURY PARK, N. J.
LAKE AVENUE HOTEL,
Coolest and finest hotel in the Park. Now open. New management. Send for circular.

THE MONTAUK,
ASBURY PARK, N. J. Block from ocean. Remodeled and newly furnished. New management. Special rates for June. DAVIS & PROVOST.

THE ALBEMARLE,
ASBURY PARK, N. J. Delightful location, one block from beach. Full ocean view. Special rates for June. Send for illustrated booklet.
P. L. HARNETT.

THE MADISON,
ASBURY PARK, N. J. Beautifully situated on Sunset Av.; unobstructed ocean view; electricity, baths, modern improvements; special rates for June, J. K. DODMAN.

THE ASHLAND,
ASBURY PARK, N. J. Near Beach. Open from May to November. MRS. A. GEORGE.

NEW ENGLAND.

TURK'S HEAD INN
CAPE ANN
Rockport, Mass.
OPENS JUNE 23. For circular and information apply to J. FRED HARVEY, Proprietor. The Ericson, 378 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

PASSACONAWAY INN,
YORK CLIFFS, MAINE.
Now Open.
ROBERT MURRAY, Manager.
FURNISHED COTTAGES FOR RENT.
New York Office, 203 Broadway.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.—Eureka Hotel; no mosquitoes; fine view; modern improvements; excellent table; $10 per week; write for circulars. M. A. BALL, Prop.

"OCEAN HOUSE."—Leading hotel at York Beach, Me.; everything first-class. Send for descriptive circulars.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW ENGLAND.

OPENS JULY 8.
WHITE MTS.
THE NEW MT. PLEASANT HOUSE.
Mr. L. H. Bingham will be at 3 Park Pl: from 9 A. M. to 12, and at the 5th Ave. Hotel from 2 to 4 P. M. daily, or will call at residence if desired.

THE MONTVERT,
Middletown Springs, Vermont.
The Carlsbad of America.
Scientific German Water Cure.
Magnificent Hotel, high elevation, bracing air, excellent cooks, superior service. Address, for illustrated booklet, E. W. EAGER, Mgr., The Hanover, 2 East 15th St., city.

THE ALGONQUIN — NEAR EASTPORT, MAINE. HARVEY [illegible] WOOD, Mgrs., 373 Commonwealth Ave., BOSTON.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE KITTATINNY,
Delaware Water Gap, Pa.
Open May 1st until Nov. The favorite Spring, Summer, and Autumn resort. Largest, best appointed, and most attractively located hotel in Delaware Valley. Golf links. Send for Booklet.
W. A. BRODHEAD & SONS.

THE WISCASSET,
Open from May 15th to October 15th. Steam heat. Rooms en suite, with bath. Golf links.
I. D. IVISON, Manager, Mt. Pocono, Pa.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE LINE
For Providence direct, Boston, and all Inland and Seashore Resorts East and North thereof. Steamers Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 36, N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 5:30 P. M.

STONINGTON LINE
For Stonington, Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, Boston, and all points East. Steamers Maine and New Hampshire. Leave Pier 40, (old No. 2,) one block above Canal St., week days only, at 6 P. M.

NORWICH LINE
For New London, Watch Hill, Block Island, and Eastern Resorts, also Worcester and North of Boston and East. Steamer City of Lowell or City of Worcester leaves Pier 40, (old No. 2,) N. R., next Desbrosses St., week days only at 6 P. M. Orchestra on each. Close connection with New England and Central Vermont Railroad trains for all New England points.

FALL RIVER LINE
For Newport, Fall River, Boston, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all Eastern and Northern Mountain, Inland, and Seashore points. Steamers Priscilla and Puritan in commission. Fine orchestra on each. Leave Pier 28, N. R., foot of Murray St., Week days at 5 P. M. Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

Hudson River by Daylight.
PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY,"
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world. Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier...8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier...9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24, N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburg, week days, 5 P. M.; Sunday, 9 A. M. Excursion to Cranston's every week day, returning by down boats, arriving at 13d St., N. R., 11:30 P. M. Fare, $1.00. Mary Powell tickets from any landing accepted when stamped Good on Ramsdell Line.

Albany Evening Line
The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell. Daily, (except Sunday,) leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M.; (Saturdays, 1:45 P. M.;) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M. For CRANSTON'S, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURG, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday Excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight; week day steamers connect on wharf with trains for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points north

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.
From foot of Christopher St., N. R., every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting at Catskill with mountain trains. Bicycles free. Horses and carriages taken. Send to pier or to Catskill for descriptive folder.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS from foot of Christopher St. every weekday at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R. at Hudson.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

ESTABLISHED 1841.
COOK'S TOURS
TO
EUROPE.
All Traveling Expenses Included.
NEXT DEPARTURES:

"Umbria"	June 26..	85 days	$770
"City of Rome"	July 3..	30 days	220
"Lucania"	July 3..	57 days	480
"Vendam"	July 3..	57 days	415
"Servia"	July 6..	48 days	350
"Germanic"	July 7..	34 days	250
"Westerland"	July 7..	57 days	400

Illustrated programmes, berths, and information. Send for "Illustrated Programme of the Cruise of the "OHIO."
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,225 Broadway, New York.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
*Campania, June 17, 9 AM | Etruria, July 10, 7 PM
Umbria, June 26, 2 PM | Campania, July 17, 8 AM
Lucania, July 3, 8 AM | Aurania, July 24, noon
EXTRA SAILING.
Aurania, June 22, noon | Servia, July 6, 10 A. M.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
The Campania will sail hence Thursday, June 17th, at 9 A. M., instead of Saturday, June 19th, which will enable passengers to arrive at Liverpool in time to attend the Queen's Jubilee Review at Spithead, June 26th.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO. Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

ANCHOR LINE.
GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., foot West 24th St.
Furnessia,

TOBACCO TRUST METHODS

Numberless Objections Made and Exceptions Taken by the Defense in the Conspiracy Trial.

TILT BETWEEN THE ATTORNEYS

Mr. Olcott Wants the Defendants in Court—A Threat to Have Mr. Butler Arrested so Witnesses Can Identify Him—How Jobbers Were Controlled.

The trial of the conspiracy charges against the officers and Directors of the American Tobacco Company made slow progress yesterday, although some testimony of public interest was given. Counsel for the defense fought every inch of the way and interposed objections almost without number. Most of these objections were overruled and exceptions noted. The trial promises to be a protracted one, and counsel tables are piled high with portentious-looking legal documents.

The first witness called was Hobart J. Park, son of Joseph Park of Park & Tilford. He was questioned by Mr. Carpenter. Mr. Park said the firm deals in cigarettes made by the American Tobacco Company, and has done so since the company was organized. Previous to that time it bought of the various houses that form the company. Since 1890, he said, the corporation had sold about 6,000,000 cigarettes of the company's product.

He told how in 1892 Park & Tilford had taken on consignment 25,000 Admiral cigarettes. He related the conversation had about the 1st of January, 1893, between his father and Mr. Butler of the American Tobacco Company in regard to these cigarettes.

"I was in the office," he said, "when Mr. Butler came in. I heard Mr. Butler suggest to my father that in view of the contract with his company he could not consistently sell the Admiral cigarettes."

"After the conversation did your father do anything with reference to the Admiral cigarettes? Were they returned to the consignor?"

"They were, on Jan. 9, 1893."

"Was it possible for you to conduct a cigarette business without the goods of the American Tobacco Company?"

"No."

A Custom of Trade.

Mr. Park was cross-examined by Mr. Choate. He said the corporation of Park & Tilford took over all the interests and members of the firm of Park & Tilford.

"You sell and consign goods to retailers by the thousands all over the United States?"

"We sell to them."

"Is it the practice for you to fix the selling price of those goods?"

"Of the goods we control, yes—goods for which we are the agents. We refuse to sell to those who will not conform to our rules."

"You are familiar with the usages of trade in New York, and that has been the practice for years?"

"Yes."

"You fix the selling price of certain goods, and choose to whom you sell them?"

"Yes."

"Are there any articles in which you have a complete monopoly?"

"Yes."

"And you maintain this monopoly by the usages mentioned?"

"We do."

"You are at liberty to accept or refuse the goods of the American Tobacco Company and those of the National Cigarette Company?"

"Yes."

"Why did you prefer to take goods of the American Tobacco Company?"

"Because our customers called for them."

"You were at liberty to return the consignment of Admiral cigarettes?"

"Yes."

"And when you found you could not sell them you were glad to return them?"

"We do not think we needed them because we could not sell them."

"In any of the cases where you make sales of cigarettes to retailers from Maine to Texas, you made no terms as to the selling price?"

"We made no attempt to fix the selling price for others."

"Did you hear Mr. Butler utter any threats to your father?"

"I did not. Mr. Butler said that if my father would look over the contract he would find that he could not consistently sell Admiral cigarettes."

Talk of Arresting Butler.

There yet being uncertainty as to whether the Mr. Butler who had the talk with Mr. Park was one of the defendants, Mr. Olcott said that unless the counsel for the defense would agree to make no point as to the lack of identification, he would request the Court to order them to produce W. H. Butler in court.

Mr. Choate protested. "Direct Mr. Butler to be produced by whom? That is something new. I did not know defendants could be made to furnish evidence against themselves."

Mr. Olcott said he merely wanted to know whether the defense would produce Mr. Butler, or whether he would be driven to ask a bench warrant for his arrest.

"We have nothing to say about it," said Mr. Choate.

"Then," replied Mr. Olcott, "with the understanding that counsel for the defense will do nothing voluntarily, I ask for a bench warrant for W. H. Butler and that he be bound over to appear in this court when wanted."

Mr. Fuller sprang up at this and said that Mr. Butler would be in court in the afternoon, when the question whether he would have to stand up for identification could be determined.

After some interchange of words on both sides, Mr. Olcott withdrew his application for a bench warrant, but said he would like to register his wish that all the defendants should be brought into court and made to remain there during the progress of the trial.

Mr. Choate asked: "Why should the District Attorney try to make capital out of the absence of the defendants? They are not avoiding the court, but there is no reason why they should be here."

He Promised to be Loyal.

Robert C. Brown was called to the stand. He is a dealer in cigars, cigarettes of all kinds, and tobacco, and his house is a branch of the Owl Cigar Company. He said that he had had dealings with the American Tobacco Company. In October, 1894, he had ordered a line of goods by telephone from that company. Mr. Dunstatter, representing that company, had called on him and told him that no orders could be filled for him, but gave no reasons. The witness then went to the offices of the company and saw a man who, he thought, was Josiah Browne, the Secretary.

"What did Mr. Browne say to you about your having violated Section 6 of your consignment agreement?" asked Mr. Hardwicke.

Mr. Rollins objected, and made a long argument against the admission of the question. He was overruled.

"I told him," said the witness, "that I was surprised that I had been cut off. He said I ought to know the reason. That was the only time we had had any chance to make money. I was sorry. I said I indorsed their method of doing business. He asked me if I thought I could be loyal, and I said I could." Mr. Brown said his orders were filled after that date.

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Mr. Choate got from the witness an admission that he could not identify Josiah Browne, then present, as the man he had talked with, and that he had not personally sent the order by telephone that was not honored.

To the District Attorney the witness said that he went to Mr. Browne's office, and supposed he saw Mr. Browne. As a result of the conversation business went on as usual. He had not bought any Admiral cigarettes since.

Mr. Choate moved that all the testimony relating to Josiah Browne be stricken out, as he had not been properly identified. The motion was denied, and an exception noted.

Persuading a Customer.

After recess Daniel Dressler of the firm of Dressler Brothers of Brooklyn, jobbers in cigars and cigarettes, was a witness. He testified that he is now dealing with the American Tobacco Company. He has not sold any other paper cigarettes than those made by the American Tobacco Company since a short time after the organization of that company. Before that time he bought cigarettes from other makers.

"In 1890, he said, a brother of W. H. Butler, the Vice President of the American Tobacco Company, called on him and asked if he was ready to drop all other brands of cigarettes.

"He said, 'Well, are you coming with us? If you do not come with us, you cannot buy goods of us.' He said of the American Beauty, 'You'd better drop that brand and sell our goods exclusively.' I asked him what I was to do with the goods already on hand. 'Throw 'em into the river, if you like,' was his reply."

Mr. Dressler said that soon after another agent of the American Tobacco Company called and agreed to take the other cigarettes off his hands if he would engage in future to handle only the company's goods. He identified George P. Butler, who had come into court with his brother, W. H. Butler, as the man who had first approached him. The witness was then excused and told to search for a letter from the company he had received in April, 1890.

Samuel O. Barrett, a clerk for Robert C. Brown, said that he was the man who sent by telephone an order for goods which the American Tobacco Company did not honor. He then went in person and had a talk with Josiah Browne. On cross-examination he said he did not send an order for a regular purchase of goods. It was an order in the regular line of business.

Walter H. Pierson, a clerk for Park & Tilford, said he knew George P. Butler, and had seen him at their office. He took Mr. Butler into Joseph Park's office. He thought Hobart J. Park was present.

George P. Butler testified that he managed the sales for the American Tobacco Company for about two years after its organization. He then visited cigarette jobbers in this city and vicinity to get orders.

Allen's Testimony Admitted.

Theodore E. Allen, who was formerly a promoter, and now is the Secretary of the American Manufacturers' Trade Mark Association, was then sworn. He asserts that he took a prominent part in organizing the American Tobacco Company, and has had litigation to establish his right to large fees for work in that field.

He testified that he knew the defendants prior to the signing of their first agreement, Oct. 17, 1889, the agreement looking to the consolidation of the five houses that were merged in the company. He was asked to state conversations with certain of them before that date, and a long argument was made by Mr. Rollins against the admission of this testimony, but his objection was overruled.

Mr. Allen said he had pointed out to the defendants how it would be to their advantage to consolidate their respective interests.

The certificate of incorporation of the American Tobacco Company, dated Jan. 20, 1890, was then placed in evidence. In the conversations with Messrs. Duke and Ginter, the witness was told, he said, that W. S. Kimball & Co. would be satisfied with 10 per cent. of the capital stock of the proposed company.

By request of Mr. Choate and consent of the District Attorney, the trial was adjourned over to-day, and when the trial is resumed to-morrow at 10:30 o'clock it will be in the courtroom of Part IV. of the General Sessions, as the rooms are more commodious and less noisy than Part I., where the trial has been held hitherto.

IN AN UNSAFE CONDITION.

Top Story of 3 Park Row Is Out of Plumb, Says the Building Department.

The Department of Buildings has learned that No. 3 Park Row is in an unsafe condition. Some time ago, when the contractors began excavating for the Syndicate Building, injunction proceedings were brought against them upon the ground that the foundations of adjoining property were being undermined. Ever since that time passers-by have cast a cautious glance at the two old structures between the Clark Building and the deep excavations.

Yesterday Julius M. Mayer, for the Department of Buildings, made an application to Justice Andrews in the Supreme Court for an order compelling the National Life Insurance Company of Hartford, which owns No. 3, to remove the top story, which is declared to be 11 inches out of plumb. The Building Department claims the building is unsafe.

The excavation for the new Syndicate Building, which was very deep, as the structure is to be the tallest in the city, is thought to be the cause of the present condition of No. 3.

The examination was made by R. M. Upjohn, a member of the Examining Committee of Unsafe Buildings for the New York Chapter of Architects. He finds that the house which adjoins No. 3 on the north is fast settling. The trouble lies in the quicksand on which the foundations of Nos. 3 and 11 are laid. Some of the sand has slipped into the excavation for the Syndicate Building.

Justice Andrews took the papers in the case and reserved his decision.

It is evident to the most casual observer that there is a gap between the Clark Building and No. 3. This crack seems to be about a foot wide at the top and extends downward through two and a half stories. The watchman of the street railway, who stares into the gaping crack day after day, said yesterday that he has watched the crack for a long time and it seems to be widening slowly.

The small building between No. 3 and the excavations for the Syndicate Building is also showing signs of cracking. The brick wall next to the leaning side of No. 3 is cracked in several places.

WITHDRAWS FROM AUSTRIA.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society Will Do No More Business in That Country.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society has closed its general offices in Vienna, Austria, and will not attempt to do any further business in that country. This withdrawal from the Austro-Hungarian Empire is made for the same reasons that led to the company's withdrawal from Germany some time ago. In both the German and Austro-Hungarian Empires an effort is being made to foster the home insurance companies, and also to extend the system of State insurance, and a German imperial edict was issued which practically excluded American and other foreign companies from conducting their business in that country. Austria has recently followed the example of Germany, and the foreign companies are closing their offices.

A. Springmeyer, secretary to George T. Wilson, Fourth Vice President of the Equitable, said yesterday that the German imperial edict had driven other foreign companies out of all Germany except the Hansa or free cities—such as Bremen, Hamburg, and Luebeck.

"The German and Austrian life insurance companies," said Mr. Springmeyer, "do a straight life insurance business, as opposed to the tontine system of the American companies. The decree would place our company under the control of the Government."

Another officer of the company said that the Austrian imperial decree is leveled especially at tontine policies, or insurance for periods longer than five years. As the Equitable tontine policies are all for periods of ten, fifteen, or twenty years, it was considered that the decree was aimed at its business and that of other foreign companies. The general feeling in Austria and Germany, an Equitable official said, is decidedly against the United States because of its duty on Austrian and German goods. This, added to the desire to seize all the insurance business for home and State companies, has led to the promulgation of the decree. It was issued two years ago, but is only now being enforced.

The parts of the decree that are objectionable to American companies are as follows:

It requires all by-laws to be submitted to the Government for approval before they can be enforced by the company.

The reserve liability of the companies must be invested only in such assets as are selected by the Government.

The value of all real property is to be determined by its net rental.

The Government demands that when policy holders retire, a large proportion of the reserve must be paid to them.

The Equitable established an office in Vienna about 1883, and had done a considerable amount of business in Austria. Most of its agents will be withdrawn and all its offices closed, except one in Vienna, which will be retained for the collection of premiums on its old business.

It is estimated that American life companies hold policies in Austria to the amount of $20,000,000, most of which is held by companies in this city.

Meeting of Filemakers.

The File Manufacturers' Association of the United States had a meeting yesterday at the Astor House. The following officers were elected: President—Elias G. Heller of Newark; Vice President—Henry Barnett, Philadelphia, and Secretary and Treasurer—Courtlandt C. Clarke, New York. Mr. Clarke said that the report that a new selling list had been adopted was at least premature, no final action having been taken.

COSTA RICAN NOTE CASE

Evidence Against Mrs. Eugenia Reineman and Ricardo de Requesens Presented to Commissioner Shields.

FORGERIES FOUND IN SOFA

Nearly a Million Counterfeit Pesos Part of the Testimony in Support of the Charge—Witnesses from San Jose and Port Limon.

The examination of the case against Ricardo de Requesens and Mrs. Eugenia Reineman, accused of sending to Costa Rica nearly 1,000,000 pesos in counterfeit notes of 100 pesos each on the Bank of Costa Rica, was begun yesterday before United States Commissioner Shields. Friend & House appeared for Mrs. Reineman and R. S. Durrant of Howe & Hummel for de Requesens. Assistant United States District Attorney Hinman presented the case for the Government.

The accused are partners in the Spanish-American Printing Company, at 126 Maiden Lane. The couple were arrested June 2. Commissioner Shields declined to accept the bondsman they offered, and they have been in Ludlow Street Jail ever since. The charge against them is that they counterfeited or had counterfeited the notes and took them to Port Limon, Costa Rica. De Requesens was deported as a political suspect when he landed.

The Notes in the Sofa.

Mrs. Reineman, or a woman supposed to be Mrs. Reineman, went to San José, and put up at the Imperial Hotel. Her instructions were to deliver the sofa with the counterfeits to one Santo Compo, in exchange for a certain sum to be paid in gold. The scheme fell through. Alfred Walcott, an American waiter at the Imperial, was arrested when trying to pass some of the notes. The sofa was opened and 4,039 of the notes were found in it. Walcott, the authorities say, admitted getting the notes from the woman. He was tried and convicted in Costa Rica, as was Compo.

None of the evidence produced yesterday connected de Requesens or Mrs. Reineman with the notes, and the defense promised to prove that if the notes were found in the sofa they were not put there by the defendants, that the defendants knew nothing of the notes, or of the sofa, and that both are victims of a plot.

Witnesses from Costa Rica.

Eight witnesses have been brought from Costa Rica to testify for the prosecution, but neither Walcott nor Compo is among them. Precento Fernandez was the first witness called. He is the cashier of the Bank of Costa Rica. He declared the notes presented to him forgeries, and said no other bank in Costa Rica is privileged to issue notes.

Otto Hakee, employed on the Atlas Line dock, said a man like de Requesens consulted him last February about shipping the sofa. He saw and identified the sofa in Chief Hazen's office Tuesday night. He told the man to make arrangements at the company's main office, and a little later a telephone message from the office told him to accept the sofa. It was packed in a crate, marked "New Manhattan Chair Company," and was delivered to the dock by two truckmen. He declined to swear that de Requesens was the man who spoke to him.

He Found the Notes.

Gerado Yglesias, a customs inspector, examined the sofa in the San José Custom House, 101 miles from Port Limon, April 14, and found the counterfeit notes. Under cross-examination, he said a great many persons had access to the warehouse where the sofa was kept before it was examined.

Julio E. Julian, one of the proprietors of the Imperial Hotel, testified to receiving a letter from de Requesens asking him to deliver an inclosure to Mrs. Reineman. The inclosure told her to be sure and get the money before giving up the furniture.

Mauro Chacom, the last witness of the day, saw de Requesens deported. He recognized him in court. He saw a woman he believes was Mrs. Reineman talking to him. Then he saw de Requesens hand a letter and two papers to Santo Compo. He identified the papers. One of them was a shipping receipt for some furniture. The papers were taken from Compo by the Port Limon authorities, and were used as evidence at the trial in Costa Rica when Compo was convicted.

Counsel for the defense said they would cross-examine the witness at the next hearing on Monday. Commissioner Shields declined to entertain a motion to reduce the bail, now standing at $3,000, until the Government has finished the presentation of its case.

BROOKLYN TO BE ENRICHED.

Litchfield Heirs Agree to Pay $470,000 More—Have Previously Paid $250,000.

The legal controversy which has been going on between the City of Brooklyn and the Litchfield heirs for the past fourteen years over arrearages of taxes and assessments is about to be settled. The representatives of the estate have agreed to pay the city $470,000 in full settlement.

This, with $250,000 already paid the city will have enriched the municipality by $720,000.

Corporation Counsel Burr and William C. De Witt represent the contending parties to the suit. The agreement on the part of the city must be ratified by the Mayor, Controller, and Corporation Counsel.

THE NEW HARLEM HOSPITAL.

Will Be on Lenox Avenue at One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street.

The site for the new Harlem Hospital, to be erected by the city, at a cost of $300,000, has been chosen by the Commissioners of Charities. The location selected is the block fronting on the east side of Lenox Avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-fifth and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Streets, and having a depth of 400 feet.

The Commissioners have sent a memorandum to the Mayor informing him of their choice, and the matter will at once be placed before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, who will take the necessary steps for the purchase of the property under condemnation proceedings.

FATHER O'HARA'S PROMOTION.

Elected President of Mount St. Mary's College, at Emmittsburg, Md.

The Rev. William L. O'Hara, formerly of Brooklyn, has been elected President of Mount St. Mary's College, at Emmittsburg, Md., the oldest Catholic seminary in the United States. He will succeed the Rev. Dr. Edward P. Allen, who was recently appointed Bishop of Mobile.

Father O'Hara's family is well known in Brooklyn, where he was born forty-one years ago.

He studied at St. Francis Xavier's College, in this city, and in 1879 went to Mount St. Mary's, graduating with the class of 1883. He was ordained in 1887. During that year he was assistant at St. Charles Borromeo's Church, in Brooklyn, and the year following returned to St. Mary's as a professor. In 1893 he became Vice President of the seminary, and held that office until his election to the Presidency.

Capt. Steinkamp's Daughter a Bride.

Miss Minnie Steinkamp, daughter of Police Captain Steinkamp, was married last evening to Frank Ostheimer of 1,027 Avenue A. The ceremony was performed in the presence of a large assembly at St. Boniface's Church, Forty-seventh Street and Second Avenue, by the Rev. Father Delveaux. The church was elaborately decorated with palms and flowers, and a good musical programme was rendered by the organist and choir.

St. Barnabas's Church Festival.

A lawn party and strawberry festival under the auspices of St. Barnabas's Episcopal Church was opened yesterday on Bushwick Avenue, between Grove and Linden Streets, Williamsburg. In the evening the grounds were brilliantly illuminated.

LEGAL NOTES.

AN INVALID NORTH DAKOTA DIVORCE.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in this city heard argument yesterday upon the appeal of Mary E. McGown from the judgment of divorce secured against her by Henry P. McGown, Jr., awarding to him also the custody of their only child. It was contended on the part of the appellant that the divorce she obtained in North Dakota was regular and valid in that State, and such as entitled her to marry again there, as she did, to Harry N. Bell, and consequently as a marriage valid where contracted is valid everywhere, the cohabitation with the second lawful husband was not illegal, and did not furnish any basis for absolute divorce on the part of the plaintiff. It was conceded that under the well-settled law of this State, the Dakota decree was not binding on Mr. McGown, yet it was binding on the defendant, and in North Dakota she stood as divorced, and could and did contract a lawful marriage there. On behalf of Mr. McGown, it was argued that the North Dakota decree was not binding in this State upon the husband, because the parties were not natural residents of that State, the process was not personally served upon the husband within that State, and he did not submit himself to the jurisdiction of the court.

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AN ELEVATOR SHAFT ACCIDENT.—While Robert Simpson, with other workmen, was engaged about a year ago in putting window frames in the elevator shaft on the sixth floor of the Gerken Building, a platform was made by extending a plank from the door of the elevator shaft to a shelf on the back of the shaft. The elevator at this time was at the eleventh floor, and the plank was put in the loop formed by a hanging rope from the elevator. As the workmen stood upon the plank the elevator was hoisted, and the loop caught in the plank, upsetting the platform. Simpson fell to the bottom of the shaft, receiving injuries which caused his death. A suit by Janet Simpson, as administratrix, against Frederick Gerken, for damages resulting from decedent's death, was dismissed on trial. The Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Rumsey, has now affirmed that decision. The elevator man had been told not to move the elevator down, but had not been told not to move it up, and the Court says there was no reason to suppose there would be any objection to hoisting it. The workmen themselves were guilty of contributory negligence in placing the plank as they did in the loop of the rope. It was unnecessary to do this, and the thing which occurred was precisely the thing which would have been expected if the elevator was hoisted.

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DEED FROM WIFE TO HUSBAND SET ASIDE.—Mrs. Florence Fisher Lamb, who, with her brother, Elwell T. Fisher, inherited from their father about forty lots in Flatbush, Kings County, worth about $600 each, purchased her brother's interest and her mother's dower right, and in December, 1893, deeded the property, through her counsel, to William R. Lamb, to whom she had then recently been married, in Providence, R. I. Mrs. Lamb separated from her husband in 1895, and in 1896 brought two actions against him to assert her title to these lots, claiming that the conveyances were made by her to him as agent, so that he might more easily give deeds to portions of the property if he sold them on her account. Mr. Lamb asserted that the property was given to him under an antenuptial agreement, by which his wife promised to make his wealth equal to hers. The Second Appellate Division, in an opinion by Presiding Justice Goodrich, has affirmed judgment secured by Mrs. Lamb establishing her ownership of the property.

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THE MURRAY HILL BANK RECEIVERSHIP.—The Court of Appeals has finally decided the controversy between Messrs. Spencer Trask and Miles M. O'Brien, who were appointed receivers of the Murray Hill Bank in proceedings in the Supreme Court in this city by the Directors of the corporation for its dissolution, and Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., and Edward R. Hobbs, who were appointed in like proceedings in Brooklyn by the Attorney General, as to which were legally entitled to the possession of the bank's assets. The Court holds, affirming the decision of the First Appellate Division, that after the Superintendent of Banks, acting under the provisions of the banking law, had taken possession of the assets of the insolvent bank, with the intention of having an action brought by the Attorney General to dissolve the corporation, it was then too late for the Directors of the bank to institute proceedings for voluntary dissolution. Such an action by the Attorney General took precedence of a proceeding under the code by the Directors for voluntary dissolution, notwithstanding the proceeding was commenced prior to the action, but subsequent to the time when the Superintendent took possession of the bank. Both the action and the proceeding, the Court holds, cannot be carried on together.

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A VETERAN REINSTATED.—Owen J. Kavanagh, who was a member of the police force of Long Island City some years ago, resigned in 1880, and was reappointed in 1892. In January, 1896, soon after Patrick J. Gleason succeeded Horatio S. Sanford as Mayor, Kavanagh was removed, on the alleged ground that he had been illegally appointed. His application for a writ of mandamus against the Police Commissioners to compel his reinstatement was refused. The Appellate Division, in Brooklyn, has now reversed the order denying Kavanagh's motion for a mandamus, holding, by Justice Cullen, that being a war veteran, Kavanagh under the law was entitled to a hearing on charges preferred before he could be removed, and was even entitled to a hearing on the question as to whether he was legally appointed or not.

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IT WAS HIS OWN MISTAKE.—In the Spring of 1892, when the Third Avenue Railroad Company was constructing its cable, it maintained a temporary track branching from the regular track, in Third Avenue, west of the down-town track. An iron girder, about thirty feet long, which was tied to two iron pillars that formed part of the elevated railroad structure, extended along the outside of this track about three feet from the nearest rail. While about forty men were at work in and about the temporary track, in the immediate vicinity of this girder, a southbound car passed over the track, and all of the men at work in front of the girder went over to the westerly side of the track except Daniel C. Sullivan, who stepped back against the girder, but the car projected so far over the rail that in passing him he was crushed between the girder and the car, the injury causing his death. In a suit by Ellen Sullivan, as administratrix, against the railroad company, the Appellate Division has affirmed judgment given on the trial dismissing her complaint. The Court says there is no basis in the evidence for finding that the defendant neglected to perform any duty which it owed to the plaintiff. "A master is not bound," Justice Parker, who gives the opinion, says, "to furnish an absolutely safe place for his servants to work in; indeed, it is almost impossible to do so in works of new construction, but he is required to use reasonable care and prudence in providing such a place." The evidence did not show, the Court says, that the intestate was free from all contributory negligence. "The projecting car was moving slowly, the horses walking; his associates crossed over to the westerly side of the track and Sullivan might have done so. He had the same opportunity as had the others, but he did not, for the reason, doubtless, that he thought there was sufficient room for the car to pass. In that, he was mistaken. It was his mistake, his carelessness, his neglect of ordinary caution, which made the accident possible."

TRINITY CHURCH SCHOOL.

The Annual Festival, Entertainment, and Awarding of Prizes.

Trinity Church School had its annual festival yesterday morning at the school, 90 Trinity Place. The boys furnished an entertainment, which was thoroughly enjoyed by all present.

The hymn "New Every Morning Is the Love" opened the entertainment. A programme of declamations, dialogues, recitations, and songs was then gone through. The choir boys rendered four pieces and a humorous dialogue, entitled "A German-American Campaign Meeting," prepared by Prof. Drischell, seven boys taking part, closed this portion of the exercises. The prizes and diplomas were then presented to the successful students, after which the Doxology was sung and benediction pronounced.

Sons of Veterans' Memorial Service.

Arrangements have been completed by the Sons of Veterans' Memorial and Executive Committee of Kings County to hold memorial services at Union Cemetery, Palmetto Street, on Sunday next. Nearly all the camps included in the Greater New York will take part in the ceremonies.

IMMIGRANTS ON THE PIERS

Ellis Island Clerks Hold the Examinations in Temporary Quarters Provided by Steamship Lines.

CONFERENCE OF OFFICIALS

Part of the Barge Office Will Be Used for New Arrivals—Commissioner Senner Tells How the Station Should Be Rebuilt.

Affairs in the Immigration Bureau were running along smoothly yesterday despite the fact that the department has been deprived of its quarters at Ellis Island and of a great bulk of its records and other paraphernalia for the carrying on of its business. Fortunately for the officials, but few immigrants arrived yesterday—only 170 on the Friesland and 455 on the Ems, so that the clearance was easily effected.

Through the courtesy of the lines to which the two ships belong, miniature immigration stations were built on their piers. Temporary aisles were made and desks set up for the registry clerks before whom the immigrants filed. The examination was just as rigid as though it had been conducted on Ellis Island. The desirable immigrants were admitted, and left for their destinations direct from the piers. Forty persons from the Ems and about fifteen from the Friesland were detained, and these were quartered in the Barge Office annex.

The immigrants are now being made fairly comfortable in the temporary quarters. Beds and clothing were provided for them by the mission houses near the Battery.

A Consultation Held.

Col. Herman Stump, the United States Commissioner of Immigration, who arrived from Washington Tuesday, with Assistant Secretary of the Treasury W. B. Howell, having in charge Custom House matters, arrived at the Barge Office yesterday and held a consultation with Col. Hickey, the Custodian of the Barge Office, and with Commissioner Senner, Assistant Commissioner McSweeney, Supervising Inspector Quinlan, and Dr. J. H. White, having in charge the medical department of the bureau. The party visited Ellis Island and viewed the still smoking ruins of the burned buildings. Nothing definite was decided upon with regard to rebuilding the immigration station on the island. The proposition of securing Ambrose Park at South Brooklyn as temporary headquarters was entertained at the conference, but it was finally abandoned as impracticable.

Assistant Secretary Howell formally turned over about half the Barge Office to Commissioner Stump for the housing, feeding, and examining of incoming immigrants. The quarters include the handsome stone structure and the whole of the annex, which is now occupied by the United States Shipping Commissioner and by the Labor Bureau. These quarters are to be vacated at once. No decision has yet been arrived at regarding the future quarters of Commissioner Power and the Labor Bureau.

Col. Stump will remain in the city a week to secure a building suitable for hospital purposes and another to be used as a house of detention for immigrants awaiting examination by the Board of Special Inquiry. This board sits now on the second floor of the Barge Office.

To Care for the Sick.

After the conference yesterday Dr. Senner said that a contract would be made to-day with the Long Island College Hospital for the care of the immigrants who arrive sick.

No arrangements have been made for a house of detention, Commissioner Senner said that he would recommend to the Washington authorities the entire reconstruction of Ellis Island as an immigration station.

"The first thing I shall recommend," said he, "is the digging of a channel around the island. There is only about 4½ feet of water there at present, and if there had been a sufficient depth of water for tugs to get nearer last Tuesday morning we would have fought the fire and probably saved the buildings. I would advise the abandonment of the island as an immigrant station rather than have it built up again on the old lines.

"Every day as I left the island during the past four years I gave a farewell look at the buildings, for I expected to return the next day and find them all in ashes. I knew that in case of a big fire there would be no way to fight the flames, for the water supply was limited. The buildings should be of iron and brick, and constructed similar to a modern steamship, consisting of compartments, divided by steel doors, which could be closed at night or at a minute's notice. It would cost only $80,000 to dredge around the island, and $350,000 more to construct the fire-proof buildings. If Congress will appropriate the sum it could be repaid by the immigration fund in annual installments of $50,000. We have succeeded in the past four years in repaying not only an appropriation of $100,000 given to the last administration, but have also accumulated a surplus of $240,000."

Commissioner Senner said that the working records of the bureau had all been saved, but the general records from 1841 are almost totally destroyed.

STARTED OFF WITH THE BOAT.

A Tug Tried to Tow the Carlisle During the Big Fire.

Gen. Daniel Butterfield, one of the owners of the Ellis Island ferryboat John G. Carlisle, told a story yesterday showing the mercenary propensities of the harbor tugs when salvage is in sight. When the ferryboat was moored at the Ellis Island dock during the big fire Tuesday morning, and patients from the hospital were being carried on board, a tugboat steamed into the slip, threw grappling irons aboard, and started off. The Carlisle was towned out of her berth, carrying away both her stout hawsers. The Captain of the ferryboat was finally forced to order out his men with fire axes, and cut away the tug's lines. Then the Carlisle steamed back to her dock and took aboard the rest of the immigrants.

MR. BALLARD SMITH ILL.

Well-Known New York Journalist in a Serious Condition in London.

The news has been received here by cable from London of the serious illness of Mr. Ballard Smith, who has been for three years past acting as London correspondent of The New York World. Mr. Smith resigned his position about a month ago on account of his failing health. It was then said that he was threatened with locomotor ataxia, but it is now reported that his illness has not yet been diagnosed, but is of a serious nature.

Mr. Smith is a member of the Union and Manhattan Clubs, and has been a prominent figure in New York journalism for some years. He married about five years ago Miss Kitty Butterfield, a niece of Gen. Daniel Butterfield. Miss Butterfield was the heiress to a large estate. Mr. Smith's mother, Mrs. Hamilton Smith, and his sister reside in this city.

BEACON LAMP COMPANY SUED.

The Westinghouse Company Brings Suit for Violation of Its Patents.

The Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company having established the validity of its patent in regard to the use of carbon for incandescent lamps, proceeded to assert its rights and protect its interests through legal process. One of the suits instituted for infraction was against the Beacon Lamp Company. This defendant company will file an answer in the United States Circuit Court at Trenton, N. J., which will practically arraign the Westinghouse Company as a monopoly and as constituting a trust to thwart or destroy competition. The answer will also charge the plaintiff company with conspiring to such ends with various corporations, and also that a dealers' pool was formed for like purposes.

The Westinghouse Company yesterday authorized, in reply to the defendant company's answer to the suit, a categorical denial of the charges therein. The reply is characterised as unconscionable, and that it belongs to no pool, combination, or association of any kind to control or affect the carbon business, and disclaims any knowledge of such a pool or combination on the part of other companies.

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TO BUY COLUMBIA COLLEGE

Mayor Strong Urges Board of Education to Purchase It for New York City College.

USE PART OF COOPER UNION

Warm Debate over a Proposed Street Cleaning Stable Near a School—Visit of Cubans to a School to be Investigated—Reports of the Principals.

The first business of the Board of Education at the meeting yesterday was the adoption of a resolution suggested by the Board of School Superintendents ordering the public schools to be closed June 30 and July 1, 2, and 3, during the meeting of the Teachers' Association, of which there are 6,000 members in this city and Brooklyn and 60,000 in the State.

The most important business before the board was a letter from Mayor Strong to President Charles Bulkley Hubbell, which was read. It suggested and urged the purchase of the old Columbia College building for the use of the College of the City of New York, and an arrangement with the Trustees of Cooper Union for the use of part of that building for one of the high schools. The Mayor states that the Columbia College property, with all its conveniences, can be bought for only a little more than the probable cost of a new site for the College of the City of New York. The property now owned by the College of the City of New York is sure to advance in value so materially as to give it the Columbia College property practically without cost.

Will Save Nearly a Million.

He is assured that a very satisfactory and economical arrangement can be made with Cooper Union for a high school, and suggests that it would make a particularly good place for one of the manual training schools. A new high school would cost the city between $400,000 and $500,000. The arrangement with Cooper Union will save this and secure facilities which cannot be excelled. By the purchase of the Columbia College property at least $500,000 can be saved. The Mayor's estimate of a total saving of nearly a million dollars by the two arrangements is, he says, a very conservative one, as well-informed, careful, and prominent citizens believe that the amount saved will be $1,400,000.

On motion of Commissioner Eustis the letter was referred to the Board of Trustees of the college and the Committee on High Schools of the Board of Education. Both bodies will meet next week, and the feeling of the board evidently was that their action will be prompt.

The warmest debate of the session was regarding the stable in West Eighty-ninth Street, opposite the site chosen for a new public school. The stable is now a private one. Col. Waring wishes to buy it for the use of the Street Cleaning Department. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment, to which he applied to make the purchase, wrote the Board of Education asking whether a Street Cleaning stable adjacent to a school would be more or less objectionable than a well-conducted private or livery stable.

Didn't Want the Stable.

Commissioner Little offered a resolution declaring the sense of the board to be that no large public stable for the use of the Street Cleaning Department should be established opposite or adjacent to a public school, and that such a stable is more objectionable than a well-conducted private or livery stable.

Commissioner Peaslee offered a substitute to the effect that the occupation of the stable by the Street Cleaning Department will not be detrimental to the school.

The anti-Street Cleaning stable resolution was adopted, 12 to 4, but was immediately reconsidered, and the whole matter was left open, being laid over until next week, when the clerk will, under instruction, furnish the board a list of all the Street Department stables in the city.

The report of the Committee on Instruction recommending the election of Seth T. Stewart as Assistant Superintendent, for six years from July 1, next, was unanimously adopted. After a brief discussion Commissioner McSweeny hinted that the board should know who the other candidates were. Commissioner Prentiss said they included two men out West, three women, and one or two men here, but that Mr. Stewart had held the place a year, and had demonstrated his value so conclusively that the committee was sure it could not find a better man. After this statement, Commissioner McSweeny voted with the others for Mr. Stewart.

Cuban's Visit to be Investigated.

On motion of Commissioner Montant, the Board of Superintendents was instructed to investigate and report upon the visit and speech of certain Cubans at Grammar School No. 87 on the 10th.

There was some debate on the appropriation for the repairs of the school building at One Hund